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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

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Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	605	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	619
Progress Toward Library Organization.		Meeting of Executive Board.	
Limits to Library Effort.		Atlanta Conference, 1899.	
Classification Questions.		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	619
COMMUNICATIONS.	606	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.	620
A Device for Card Cataloging.		LIBRARY CLUBS.	629
"American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac."		LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	631
Books for Invalids.		New York.	
Who Wrote "Pique"?		Drexel.	
SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS AN IMPROVED DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.— <i>J. A. Dieserud.</i>	607	Pratt.	
COMMENTS ON DIESERUD'S SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION.— <i>Melvil Dewey; W. S. Biscoe.</i>	609	University of Illinois.	
WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.— <i>A. L. Peck.</i>	612	REVIEWS.	633
A. L. A. STATISTICS. IV.	614	Bolton, Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals.	
THE LIBRARIAN WHO READS.— <i>J. Y. W. MacAlister.</i>	615	Jordell, Repertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises pour l'année 1897.	
SABIN'S DICTIONARY: VERSES.— <i>H. L. K.</i>	615	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	635
THE ORIGIN OF "POOLE'S INDEX."	616	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	640
AN EARLY CHAMPION OF FREE LIBRARIES.— <i>F. J. Teggart.</i>	617	PRACTICAL NOTES.	640
"BOOKS" AND "PAMPHLETS."	618	LIBRARIANS.	641
THE READING (PA.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.	618	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	641
PRINTED CARDS FOR A UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.	619	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	643
		ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.	644
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	644

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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FURTHER progress toward library organization and co-operation is to be noted in the plan developing both in Massachusetts and New York for the affiliation of local clubs with the state association. The history of library organization has been from above downward, first the national association, next the state library associations or clubs, third, local clubs in the chief cities where there are a number of libraries, and last, clubs in other localities where perhaps several towns join into one association. These local clubs have been not only independent of each other, but independent of the state association, although in most cases they have sprung from the latter. In Massachusetts it is proposed that each local club should be represented in the state association by delegated representatives, casting their vote severally or collectively as representatives of the local club; in New York it is proposed that all members of the local clubs should be *ipso facto* members of the state association. Of course nothing should be done which would in any way interfere with the natural and independent vigor of the local clubs, and particularly any relations should be so organized that neither should the state associations suffer from the number of clubs nor the clubs feel that they are of no account beside the state associations. The profession in its organization already shows signs of obeying the universal American tendency of modelling all organization upon the American plan of nation, state, and county, or its equivalent, and the problems of national control, state's rights and home rule are already presented in the microcosm. Let us hope that they will be solved without conflict of "federal" and "democratic" authority, and without wars and dissensions.

THERE is, of course, a limit to the organization of the profession in that too much time should not and cannot be spared to work outside individual libraries, even of large importance. His own library first of all demands the librarian's care, and his outside relations in the library field must of course be limited within their direct or indirect value in his own local

field. The importance of the broadening relations of library associations has been cordially recognized by the library trustees of larger libraries, but those of smaller libraries still have fear that their own librarians would take altogether too much "library time" from their proper work should they become attendants on the many conferences, meetings, etc. Library meetings should not become so frequent as to justify this fear on the part of the local trustees. As a matter of fact so far library organization has been a development for each individual library that has taken part in it, and the extension of this organization into new fields will be watched with interest.

CLASSIFICATION, like the poor, is always with us, and the library profession recurs to the subject at periodic intervals and a good deal between whiles. There is nothing more interesting in literary history than the important work accomplished in their student years by two men whose names will always be associated with bibliographical literature, Dr. Poole's in connection with "Poole's index" and Mr. Dewey's with the Decimal classification. In the present issue of the JOURNAL further facts are brought forward regarding the former work, showing the initial impetus given to it by Mr. Edmonds, also a student at Yale with Dr. Poole, and the latter work is again a subject of animated consideration. In the case both of the index to periodicals and the Decimal classification the young students who worked them out proved to have a prophetic inspiration for the future, and their works are now known the world through. It was particularly remarkable in Mr. Dewey's work that within undergraduate years or soon thereafter a novice should have succeeded in making a classification which has received of course much criticism, but which has withstood many attacks. No classification of human knowledge can be perfect, and even were one devised with absolute perfection it would be imperfect in a few years, because of the development and differentiation of human knowledges. A fairly good classification, despite its imperfections, presently begins to have a value in itself, in the way of vested rights,

that makes it difficult if not undesirable to change. The essential question is always in such cases whether the great value of uniformity, of mnemonic association, of long practice, is to be given over in favor of a classification and nomenclature more up to date but confusing in its newness and out of line with classification in large libraries which have been organized or reorganized on existing systems. It is difficult to draw the line in this dilemma, which is the central difficulty in classification making, but the readers of the JOURNAL will find interesting discussion bearing on the main question elsewhere in the present issue.

Communications.

A DEVICE FOR CARD CATALOGING.

DURING the past year I have been experimenting with a device whereby it seems to me that card cataloging can be done with much greater rapidity than by the ordinary method of writing either by hand or by typewriter. It is of use only for books which require close analytical work in cataloging. A book which could be fully cataloged by writing from four to six cards would be more easily cared for by the usual method.

The apparatus consists of a font of rubber type, the style of that of the ordinary typewriter, and a wooden typeholder, in which can be set up matter to the extent of four lines, and which is four inches in length. In the typeholder may be set up in exactly the form required for the card all necessary data. The time required for setting the type varies, of course, with the length of the author's name, title, and imprint used, but it is safe to say that five to ten minutes will cover it. The subject headings of the book having been determined, they are counted and a sufficient number of cards stamped. The subject headings and the necessary paging or inclusive paging are then to be written in the proper place on the card.

If a typewriter is used in the library it is better to write the subject headings on the card with this, as it makes a more uniform card. The rubber type may be secured in a style to match the typewriter, and if an ink pad of the same color as the typewriter ribbon is used the effect secured will be that of a typewritten card.

The chief difficulty with the use of this outfit is that hand pressure with a wooden typeholder is not apt to be uniform, and the card is therefore indistinct in places. A little practice will give very good results, however. The cost of this stamping outfit is about \$2.50, and the outfit consists of a font of upper and lower case letters, numbers, three each, punctuation marks and quads, an ink pad and a typeholder.

I am now at work on a design for a better typeholder which will be used with hand pressure, but with a mechanism which will give uniform pressure and probably be self-inking.

I cannot lay a positive claim to the originality

of this method, but have as yet not found it used. I know of one library in which cards are duplicated by the hektograph process which accomplishes the same end, but seems to me to be a slower and more uncertain process.

I am quite aware of many objections which may be raised to this device in its present form, but am confident that it can be so perfected that it will greatly facilitate that close analysis of books which is so desirable in small libraries where there is often but one cataloger whose time is quite limited.

These suggestions are submitted in the hope that they may be of interest to some librarians, and I may add that I shall be more than pleased to answer any questions either by personal letter or through the columns of the JOURNAL at request.

GERTRUDE ELSTNER WOODARD.
MICHIGAN STATE NORMAL COLLEGE,
YPSILANTI.

"AMERICAN EPHEMERIS AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC."

THOSE who know how indispensable the "American ephemeris and nautical almanac" is to every astronomical observer must smile when Miss Fuller, in the October JOURNAL, declares that they "would be of little use in any but a seaport town."

E. W. HALL.
COLBY UNIVERSITY,
WATERVILLE, ME.

BOOKS FOR INVALIDS.

A LIST of books with pleasant endings suitable for reading to invalids has been asked for at the Springfield Library. If any reader of the LIBRARY JOURNAL knows of such a list or would be willing to suggest such books from his own experience in reading he will confer a favor by addressing

IDA F. FARRAR.
CITY LIBRARY,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WHO WROTE "PIQUE"?

I SHALL be glad to get some light on the authorship of "Pique," an excellent English novel, very much in demand at this library. Mr. Griswold in his "Descriptive lists" ascribes it to S. (Stickney) Ellis Smith, London, 1850. This seems to be followed by Mr. Cheney in the admirable fiction list of the San Francisco Public Library, but it is not supported by reference to Allibone, who does not name "Pique" among Mrs. Ellis's books. The catalog of the "Windsor 12mos," to which no bibliographical value can be attached, names two books by the author of "Pique,"—"Rose Douglas" and "Family pride." The catalog of the Apprentices' Library gives "Family pride (same as Agatha Beaufort)" and "Rose Douglas" as anonymous. The Cincinnati catalog of prose fiction, 1876, gives "Family pride" to T. S. Arthur in "Mary Ellis," also in "Tales from real life." In the Brooklyn catalog "Pique" is anonymous. The new English biographical dictionary does not name "Pique" among Mrs. Ellis's works. I learn from Chicago that in the catalog of the British Museum Mrs. Ellis appears as the author of "Pique," with a note of interrogation.

WILLIAM BEER.
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SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS AN IMPROVED DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION.

By JUL DIESEERUD, *Librarian Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.*

I READ with interest Mr. Adams' article on "The combining system of notation," in the February number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (p. 52). Ingenious as was his scheme, I am, however, not yet convinced that a pure decimal classification cannot be handled so as to meet the requirements of both logic and science. But I believe it is time to admit that its chief representative, the Dewey system, at the present date is in part entirely antiquated and certainly stands in need of a thorough revision. According to Mr. Dewey himself his classification is now exactly 25 years old, and every person in the least familiar with the rapid development of most branches of human knowledge during this period would find it little short of a miracle if the classification had been prepared with such foresight as to make it fit to cope with those new conditions. Entire new sciences have sprung up, among them one of so vast an importance as the science of anthropology. And even the great law of evolution, already pervading so large a portion of human knowledge, was then hardly counted among established facts and consequently could meet with but a scant consideration in any classification.

It is therefore a mystery to many how librarians here and abroad could seriously consider the advisability of introducing the system unchanged in the great international bibliographical undertaking.

I do not doubt that Mr. Dewey himself is aware of the defects of his system, but it is natural to shrink from the troublesome task of revising it, not to speak of the financial difficulties involved. In my opinion, however, such a revision is the most pressing need of the hour in the whole library field, and cannot be undertaken too soon.

As it is always easier to criticise than to create, I shall first make some suggestions with regard to the classification that I believe is demanded by the present state of human knowledge. The best treatise I have yet seen on the subject is a pamphlet by Prof. L. Manouvrier, president of the Anthropological School of Paris, entitled "Classifications naturelles des sciences." It can, with very few modifications and some additions, be easily

brought into accord with the decimal system, and would then run somewhat as follows:

- 000-100. General works and Literary languages.
- 100-200. Philosophy and Abstract-concrete sciences.
- 200-300. Astronomy, Geography, and Geology.
- 300-400. Botany.
- 400-500. Zoölogy.
- 500-600. Anthropology.
- 600-700. Anthro-technology.
- 700-800. Industrial and Fine arts.
- 800-900. Literature.
- 900-1000. History.

Here is, I think, a classification that, carefully worked out—and in many cases the Dewey system could surely be adopted unchanged—would meet the requirements of logic and the present state of science and evolution without flying in the face of practical sense.

According to this outline we start in with the general works, the doors that lead to the treasures of human knowledge, and include here for the sake of convenience those languages that are important enough to be studied as keys to those treasures, relegating the others to ethnography, a subdivision of anthropology. We cut philosophy down from 100 to 10 in accordance with the modest position to which it is now reduced, relieving its worn shoulders of psychology and ethics, the emancipation of these being now fairly established. We go next to mathematics, the second abstract science, then to physics, chemistry, biology, and possibly comparative sociology, the abstract-concrete sciences of Spencer, the "Connaissance générale des phénomènes" of Manouvrier. I should think it advisable, however, not to provide a separate place here for comparative sociology, any more than for comparative psychology. We may add natural history by way of compromise with the Decimal system. Next come the concrete sciences, the "Knowledge of separate definite beings" of Manouvrier, the "Phenomena in their totalities, or concrete sciences" of Spencer: Astronomy, Geodesy, Physical geography, Meteorology, Geology, Mineralogy, Petrography and economic geology, Botany,

Zoölogy, and Anthropology, whose importance is certainly now as great as any of the other sciences. Then comes the most original feature of the scheme, to include under the name of Anthro-technology (Manouvrier: *Anthropotechnie*), the seven disciplines: Medicine, Surgery, Hygiene, Sociology (except historical and primitive), Ethics (except what belongs under ethnography and anthropology proper), Education, and the Great religions (the smaller being relegated to ethnography). Then follow Industrial and fine arts, Literature and History.

The science of anthropology is probably the one that will cause the greatest trouble. It is the Achilles heel of the Dewey system, and has hardly received adequate treatment at the hands of Mr. Cutter, his classification not being radical enough and not sufficiently worked out in detail. I have myself prepared a classification for this science, chiefly following the suggestions thrown out by Messrs. McGee and Powell, of the Bureau of Ethnology, whose views do not differ much from those of Mr. Manouvrier. Limitations of space forbid my giving it in detail, but I may quote the main divisions, which are as follows:

- 500-10-General works.
- 510-Somatology, or Physical anthropology (anatomy, anthropometry, craniology, physiology, embryology, pathology, demography).
- 520-Paleoanthropology and Phylology (science of races).
- 530-Psychology (Epistemology goes with Philosophy).
- 540-Demology, or Ethnology (tribal and family relations, language, religion, and mythology, primitive technology and archæology, folklore and sophiology, customs, ethical anthropology).
- 550-Ethnography of Europe.
- 560- " " Asia.
- 570- " " Africa.
- 580- " " America (S. Am. 589).
- 590- " " Australia & Oceanica.

I have found it impossible to use the Dewey classification for ethnography—especially the ethnography of America—and have worked out a new one based on a combination of local and ethnic features. For instance: North America would be 581, U. S. by states (chiefly archæology) 582, North American Indians (except Mexico) 583 in nine subdivisions, Eskimos 584, British

America 585, Mexico 586, Central America 587, West Indies 588, South America 589. For every tribe and for every state the subdivisions of demology may be repeated; the archæology of Maine, for instance, being represented by 582.15 (if we follow the Dewey subdivision), while the technology of the Pueblos would be 583.615, and their religion .614. This would, however, hardly be necessary in a general library of moderate size.

The preceding pages will, I hope, give some idea of my views, and I am now prepared for my share of criticism. It will be objected that anthropology is placed in too prominent a position, and that the tendency to extend the field of the subject should be checked instead of favored to such a degree. I can only answer that the leading anthropologists of the day have already taken possession of all the territory here conceded to them, and that it is likely to prove a hard task for other scientists to regain what has been lost. This science has the advantage of excellent analogies with the sister sciences—botany and zoölogy—and of a clear, concise name that makes its definition easy. It is true that doctors have had a liberal share in the development of human physiology and anatomy, but it is none the less plainly their duty now to turn them over to anthropology. Empirical and experimental psychology is clearly an anthropological discipline, and so are archæology, ethnology, ethnography, and the researches joined together by the Bureau of Ethnology under the name of Demology.

The competent classifier will have no difficulty in drawing the lines between medicine and somatology, sociology and sociological anthropology, archæology and primitive technology and the industrial and fine arts, etc.

It will be objected that it is yet too early to establish ethics as an empirical science. Its connection with ethnography and sociology is, however, plain, and there is little doubt that it will very soon occupy as well defined a position as psychology now does.

It will be objected that religion is knowledge of the unseen world, and not primarily an anthro-technical art, involving action on human beings, and that it will be inconvenient to keep the world religions separate from the smaller ones that have only an anthropological interest. It must be conceded that the term anthro-technology has to be strained to cover religion as well as sociology and ethics. The main point is, however, that this is the best

place for those disciplines, that we cannot possibly give any of them more than two figures (10), and that the common name here suggested to cover them has a mere formal interest and may be replaced by some better term.

The preceding suggestions toward an up-to-date classification will, it is hoped, be a sufficient indication of the most defective features of the Dewey system. No great psychologist is needed to point out how far that science is now in advance of the old Platonic conceptions chiefly followed in the Dewey system. It is hard on any student in these closing years of a great and scientific century to have part of his psychological library huddled together without any evolutionary principles whatever, under a heading "Mind and body, or anthropology," and the rest 10 numbers later under such a title as "Mental faculties," in which modern views are equally lacking. It is annoying to be obliged to place archaeology under biology, to have the evolution theory followed for zoölogical books but not for the botanical, to have structural and dynamical geology mixed up in a confusing fashion, to have human anatomy and physiology classed under useful arts—not to

speak of numerous other details where modern views have superseded those of 1873. Another general defect is, I believe, the great pains taken to fill out the nine subdivisions of a subject, even if logic and science demand rather two or three with their subdivisions. This ought to be a very subordinate consideration.

Exceedingly meritorious as the Dewey classification was at the time of its birth, I am, for the reasons indicated, convinced that it now stands in need of revision, and I hope that such a revision may be undertaken at an early date. The American library profession is assuredly now capable of developing something better, and owes this to its own reputation as well as to the numerous libraries that soon are to be established or are now on the point of adopting some more elaborate classification. While there is reason to believe that the next century will play no such havoc with former boundary lines between the different sciences as did the second half of this, we can safely predict that any library that now starts in with a classification not fully up to date will find its staff hampered and its work inconvenienced before the year 2000.

COMMENTS ON DIESERUD'S SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATION.

By MELVIL DEWEY and W. S. BISCOE, *N. Y. State Library.*

I HAVE read Mr. Dieserud's article twice carefully. The Decimal classification was subjected to the same criticism 25 years ago that he makes now, and it or any other adapted to general use will always be subject to similar attacks from the specialist who sees the entire world through any particular pair of glasses. For many centuries men have been making these wonderful philosophic schemes which, according to their statements, covered the field so exhaustively that no change in the future could overturn them, but they survive only in the histories we dig out of old volumes. The Decimal classification has spread to nearly all civilized countries simply because it was made on an entirely different theory. It ignored philosophic refinements and aimed, in an economical, simple manner, to give a working tool adapted to all classes and capable of modification to suit the requirements of each. It is impracticable and impossible to burden the library and public with the refinements of the specialist. We

might as well rebuild our cities to carry out the admirable theories set forth by some scientists as to an ideal scientific city. A library belongs to all the people, and has no right to distort its general arrangement to fit the personal equation of the librarian or of any specialist or group of specialists. This type of criticism comes from what I conceive to be a total misapprehension of the proper functions of such a classification as the Decimal was designed to be, and therefore no detailed answer to such criticisms is necessary, as the standpoints are so different as to make discussion futile.

As to revision, the printers are now working on a new edition, with numerous enlargements and additions, but with nothing that will bring confusion to the thousands of users of the present numbers. If the criticisms made had five-fold their real force it still would be unwise to throw away what has been done, and to cause the expense and confusion inevitable in such changes as are proposed. There are several

places in the classification where the development of 25 years makes important additions and changes desirable sooner or later. We are in constant correspondence and consultation with persons having suggestions to make, but scores of times we have found the specialists differing so much among themselves that what one gives us as the only possible solution is pooh-poohed by another equally eminent authority as a visionary idea. Obviously the only wise course is to avoid changes till it is clear that we have improvements. Against the theories promulgated in critical articles, the friends of the Decimal classification must offset 25 years of practical success — a use more extended than that of all other classifications combined. The library profession will probably be very slow to tear down the bridge that has served them so well for a quarter century because some eminent engineer assures them that a much better bridge might have been built at the same point. The pledge has been given to users of the Decimal classification that its utility will not be wrecked by constant tinkering and changing of the significance of numbers. Those who believe that they have discovered the ideal classification have of course every opportunity of promulgating and trying it, but it should be done as an independent matter, and not as an effort to destroy the co-operative usefulness of the Decimal classification, which is dependent on preserving the significance of its numbers. On this account the copyrights have been jealously protected, so that annoying confusion could be prevented or restrained.

We are always ready for suggestions, and give them all careful attention as to needed enlargements or revisions that can be made consistently with the original plan of the classification. It had a distinct purpose entirely different from that of the classification makers. Its wide adoption shows that it has served that purpose better than any previous system. We could not for a moment think of abandoning the principles on which it was made to adopt any theory, however plausible, but we shall welcome any assistance that critics, either hostile or friendly, may give for making it better on its own chosen lines.

MELVIL DEWEY.

WHILE I should fully agree with Mr. Dieserud that Mr. Adams' "Combining system" of notation was ingenious but not practical, and that

a purely decimal classification might be made fairly satisfactory, I do not believe that we shall ever have a scheme that will "meet all the requirements of logic and science." No single person at the present day can make a complete classification satisfactory to himself, and if he could it probably would not exactly suit anyone else. If we are to have any general scheme it must be by combining the work of many people and by the sacrifice on the part of each specialist of some things which he thinks desirable, perhaps almost essential.

Before criticising any schemes or suggestions we need a clearer idea of what we are trying to accomplish. We want a scheme of classification suited for general adoption, to be used by all kinds of people for all kinds of purposes. It must not be one classification for the scientist, another for the sociologist, a third for the theologian, etc. It must not be one classification for books, another for pamphlets, and another for magazine articles. It must not be different classifications for the librarian, the bibliographer, and the student. The varying needs must in some way be harmonized and a scheme framed which shall have regard to all users and all uses.

The Royal Society of London in their efforts have failed to consider adequately this point, and are laboring to construct a classification which shall suit only the needs of a bibliographer who is dealing with articles in scientific magazines or in the transactions of scientific societies. They seem to ignore the fact that in the great undertaking which they propose the library must have large consideration. It is from libraries that their largest support must come; it is only libraries which can undertake to handle, arrange, and keep in order the vast mass of cards which they propose to issue; and the system which they use must be harmonious with the system of the libraries, in order that the libraries may effectively use the material furnished by the Royal Society.

If the library, then, is one of the first factors to be considered, the classification must be adapted primarily to the classification of books, and it must be a reasonably permanent classification. The library cannot undertake to remake its catalog and to rearrange and renumber its books every few years. The expense is too great; the resulting confusion and the inconvenience to users of the library during the process of change are in themselves sufficient

to prevent it. The same thing is true for a bibliography such as is proposed. When a million entries have been made and classed it will not be feasible to alter the plan, to reclassify and rearrange the cards, though this task is light compared with the work of rearranging a library.

The scheme which Mr. Dieserud proposes is professedly for the library, but is really a scientist's idea of a science classification; all other subjects are brushed aside as of little importance, or are absorbed in science. Of the 10 classes two are wholly devoted to science and three others have numerous scientific topics, yet there is no place for general science except among the general works in the O class. Botany is made one of the 10 main classes yet in the A. L. A. library of 5000 vols. there are only 36 botanical titles, and in the last report of the N. Y. State Library with over 200,000 vols. only 735 are included in the subject, Botany. Zoölogy is another main class and stands next after Botany, but Biology is a division of "Abstract concrete sciences" separated from Botany and Zoölogy by the whole class of 200 Astronomy, Geography, and Geology.

It is to Anthropology, however, that Mr. Dieserud is most partial, and under this number and its related subject, "Anthropo-technology," are gathered a great variety of topics. Physicians, ministers, teachers, and I suppose lawyers, are to find their true places as parts of Anthropo-technology. The physician finds that anatomy, physiology, and pathology must be yielded to Anthropology proper and are classed in 510, while Medicine, Surgery, and Hygiene are three of the seven disciplines and take first place under Anthropo-technology. The Great religions are given as the last division of this wide class, Anthropo-technology, and stand just before the Industrial and fine arts.

It is in one way the old story over again. Each specialist magnifies his own subject and reaches out to include everything within his grasp. The teacher of Greek wants Greek language and literature, Greek art, Greek history, Greek mythology and religion all in his circle. The theologian views everything from his own standpoint and thinks that science is

but the study of God's manifestation in nature; and now the anthropologist puts in his claim that his study is man, and nearly everything man has done seems to belong to him.

We all agree (and Mr. Dewey perhaps most of all) that the Decimal classification is not perfect; but we must look for something less one-sided, something more in sympathy with varying needs and thought, than the present scheme before change is made. I am inclined to think that far too much stress is laid on the logical grouping. There is too much of a feeling that the classification must represent the present condition of the world's belief as to the interrelations of the various subjects. I prefer to regard it as a vast series of pigeon-holes in which subjects are placed and to which the alphabetic index is the guide. The numbers or pigeon-holes are grouped by relations for a certain convenience of the user in finding related material together, but the wide investigator must range widely for his material. The man who takes anthropology for his subject must seek in all parts for the subject-matter of his study. The true historian will never be satisfied with what he finds in the D. C. 940-990. He will seek the travel and biography, the religion, the law and sociology, the art and the manufactures, and many other subjects relating to the country he is studying. The theologian who confines himself to what is found in D. C. 200 will never be a profound and wide-reaching student of religion, nor will a broad student of literature be satisfied without the history, the politics, the practical life of the period he studies. Science must do the same.

The line of development for the Decimal classification must be to introduce the new subjects which the world is studying as rapidly as possible, to subdivide and provide definite places for the minute topics of investigation of which the world is full to-day, to provide as far as possible duplicate places for subjects needed from different aspects, to alter when necessary, but rather in the way of providing new places than in altering the signification of old numbers. In a word it must be constructive rather than distinctive, building up rather than tearing down.

W. S. BISCOE.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUBS AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

By A. L. PECK, *Gloversville (N. Y.) Public Library.*

THE public library of the present day has become a centre of education and intelligence in every community wherein it is properly maintained, but I am convinced that with our present facilities it is our duty to do more and better work and to direct our efforts into new fields.

Examining the annual report on study clubs for 1897, published by the University of the State of New York, I find that of 187 registered clubs 46 only admit men. These figures become more surprising if we consider that out of a membership of 6655 there are but 495 men enrolled, and that while the average attendance of women in these clubs is 3405, the average attendance of men numbers 206 (7% only). At the same time an examination of statistics of literary clubs of high schools gives results somewhat in favor of the boys. This, however, can be accounted for, as these clubs are more or less debating clubs, and young men are generally more ready to take part in debates than young women.

The fact that men are more occupied in their various trades and in commercial pursuits, and thus have less time for intellectual work, might cause this seeming neglect. However, I fear it is only too true that they have less inclination for self-improvement and intellectual work. No one will think that they are less in need thereof. It has been asserted that 80% of our men read only "yellow" newspapers and trashy novels. From my own observation, I think that these figures are somewhat exaggerated, and that 65% is rather nearer the truth. Certainly, regarding the use of public libraries, I should judge that the per cent. of male readers is small in comparison with that of women and children. But it is not my intention to enter into a discussion of the reading of the sexes in general.

What I wish to do is to call the attention of librarians, especially those connected with smaller libraries in manufacturing towns, to the fact that they have an opportunity of reaching a certain class of men in whose welfare they ought to take a lively interest and whose

efforts ought to be directed into proper channels of self-education.

It is a fact that nearly 90% of our boys leave the public schools soon after they reach what is generally called the "grammar department." This is not caused by lack of inclination for higher education but by necessity, for the majority are the children of parents who are depending upon these youthful wage-earners. This vast number of workers, so important to the future welfare of our republic, deserve and are in need of more consideration and encouragement for progressive self-education than even are those who make up the so-called "study-classes."

It is one of the functions of the public library to interest itself in and to devise ways and means for the self-improvement of the working classes. It is absolutely necessary that the intelligence of our laboring men should be widened so that they may properly comprehend the duties of citizenship, as well as be enabled to do their own thinking and learn to discriminate between their own real interests and such sham reforms as are often brought before them by so-called labor leaders. The fortunes of the nation depend largely upon the intelligence of the laboring classes; the very welfare of this republic is in their hands, for they control the ballot.

It may be difficult to approach the workingman and interest him in plans for self-improvement, for the majority have become somewhat suspicious of the honesty of such intentions, fearing the influence of the class interest of the wealthy, suspecting that these efforts are made in the interests of capital rather than in the interests of labor. We must endeavor to prove to the laboring man that more intelligence, a better understanding of the affairs of life, and the ability of thinking on both sides of any question will make him more capable of earning better wages and of improving his own condition and the condition of those that are dearest to him, his children. We have to make him appreciate the fact that the public library is to him what the high school, the college, and the university are to the wealthy.

In small places, where the librarian is more

* Read at meeting of N. Y. State Library Association, Utica, N. Y., May 25, 1898.

in direct touch with every individual patron, laboring men's clubs can be more easily established than in larger cities.

For several years attempts have been made to maintain clubs of this kind in connection with the library of Gloversville. We have studied in these clubs constitutional history of the U. S., civil government, monetary science, and during the last winter the club has studied practical economic questions, following in each case the syllabi published by the Extension Department of the University of the State of New York. Owing to the fact that we had not sufficient means to employ a lecturer, we had to conduct these classes on the plan of the study clubs; that is to say, we had to depend upon the work of the individual members. Each club was governed by a president, and the librarian acted as secretary, it being his duty to lay out the work, provide references to books and magazines, and to assist the leaders of the evening in preparing brief papers.

Meetings were held every Friday evening at the librarian's office. They were conducted somewhat as follows: The president called the meeting to order, the secretary reported and briefly criticised the work of the preceding week; then he outlined the lesson for the evening, introducing it with a few general remarks. This was followed by the reading of the papers prepared; each paper was discussed, first by the members, then by the visitors. Discussions were animated and frequently brought out extreme views; expressions like "Never looked at it from this side," "This thought is new to me," were often heard. At the close of the lesson the topic for the next meeting was announced and papers assigned, while notice was also given that the books and references to magazine articles for the coming lesson would be ready by Saturday night and members were requested to secure them on that evening.

The list of subjects discussed during the 16 weeks of the last winter season were as follows: Capital, its source and function; Combination of capital, monopolies, and trusts; The condition and claims of the working class; Labor organizations; The wages question; Labor differences and their settlements; Profit sharing; Co-operation.

The enrolled membership was 36; the average attendance of active members was 12, with

additional listeners which brought the number up to 18. The number of papers prepared was 27; largest number of papers in any one evening, three; largest attendance of active members, 18; number of books used and read, 16; number of magazine articles read, 69.

Reference-books used were as follows: "A. L. A. index"; Bliss' "Cyclopædia of social reform"; Bowker and Iles' "Reader's guide to economic science"; Lalor's "Cyclopædia of political science"; Poole's indexes. These books were used for study: Andrews' "Institutes of economics"; Baker's "Monopolies and the people"; Bowker's "Economics for the people"; Calkins' "Sharing the profits"; Ely's "Labor movement in America"; Gillman's "Profit sharing"; Hall's "Trusts"; Jevons' "Money"; Rogers' "Six centuries of work and wages"; Schoenhof's "Economy of high wages"; Stimson's "Labor laws of the U. S."; Walker's "Money", "National economy," and "Wages question"; Wells' "Recent economic changes," and several of the "Economic tracts" published by the Society for Political Education, these being in addition to considerable use of periodicals.

The results of these meetings may be briefly summed up. Discussions continued after adjournment in front of the library building and continued also in the different shops during the week; men who thought they could not find time to take up the study with the class would come to the library and ask for the books used by the class during the preceding week; and in this way men were brought into the library who would have never been interested in its work had it not been for the influence of this class.

During the five months the class was in session nearly 300 volumes on social science were issued by the library to others than members. An entirely unexpected result was brought forth by the study of co-operation, viz., the forming of a co-operative society to raise a capital of \$1000 in order to be incorporated in accordance with the laws of New York. This society intends to supply the members with the necessities of life at the lowest possible prices, and also hopes to be enabled to provide from its own income a lecturer for its university extension centre.

As mentioned before, the outlines published in the syllabi on political and economic questions

by Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, and Professor Mills, of Vassar College, have been closely followed. The University of the State of New York could accomplish much good if it would, for a consideration, supply typewritten copies of the lectures delivered by the professors who prepared these syllabi, to such local centres as cannot afford to secure a lecturer.

There is also the field of home study to be developed. A large number of workingmen are preparing themselves for civil service or other examinations, especially in the case of men who desire to fit themselves for positions as inspector of gas meters, superintendent of gas works or inspector of boilers or electric motors. These men are generally those whose early education has been neglected. The subjects they must study require a fundamental knowledge which they lack. They are compelled to take up arithmetic, algebra, geometry, physics, and to a certain extent chemistry. They frequently come to the library and ask for explanation of questions in which they have found some difficulty. They deserve most careful treatment and cannot be left to the hands of mere assistants, and it is of greatest importance that they shall receive the help needed. Frequently references to books alone are not sufficient, and the question will require direct explanation. In each of these cases personal attention must be given to these seekers for knowledge, and in case the library is unable to give the desired information I have always found it advisable to refer the learner to one of the teachers of the public schools.

The experiences I have indicated have shown me that the laboring man is willing to improve opportunities for self-education. He is a reader, although he uses mainly such publications as are recommended to him by his labor organization; and this reading strengthens his prejudices only. He lacks the influence of reading that would widen his horizon and enable him to get a true aspect of life by independent thought. This influence the libraries may wield; they may succeed in directing many workers to reading that will quicken their intelligence, lead them to a proper appreciation of their obligations as citizens, and give them enlarged opportunities for gaining higher and more advantageous positions in life, in turn raising them to a higher moral standard, and eventually bringing them more of the goods of this world.

A. L. A. STATISTICS.—IV.*

RECORDERS A. L. A.

1887-89, E. C. Richardson.
1889-92, G. T. Little.
1892-93, H. M. Utley.
1893-95, Henry J. Carr.
1895-96, C. A. Nelson.
1896-97, Gardner M. Jones.
1897- Miss Helen E. Haines.

It is interesting to note how, in the growth and development of the A. L. A., the apportionment and duties of its officers have also been divided. This is well illustrated by the recordership, a more recent function in the history of the association, although recognition of the work now done by the recorder might justly have been made several years sooner. Originally allied to the secretary's work, so far as concerned the mere reporting of the proceedings, the equally necessary editing of the papers and direction of the printing, proof-reading, etc., could not justly continue to devolve upon a secretary serving gratuitously and having a multiplicity of other affairs demanding his attention.

To Mr. C. A. Cutter's painstaking attention in his work as editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* was largely due the effective preparation and publication of the various papers and proceedings of the A. L. A. from 1881 to 1893. Done as it was without official title or published statement at the time, it is but proper that the fact should be recognized and recorded.

Papers and proceedings of the first three conferences (Philadelphia, New York, and Boston) were edited by Secretary Dewey. Those of the 11 subsequent ones, from Washington to Lakewood inclusive, by Mr. Cutter; Miss Haines edited the abstracts of the papers as published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* just previous to the conference; and the full papers of that conference, constituting the so-called "A. L. A. manual," and finally published by the Bureau of Education, were edited by Mr. Dewey.

The undertaking of the entire work of editing the papers and proceedings, as regular duties of the recorder, began with the Lake Placid (1894) conference, and was done by the respective recorders of that year and since, except that those of the Philadelphia conference of 1897 were edited by Miss Haines, owing to Mr. Jones' attendance upon the London International Conference immediately following the meeting at Philadelphia.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES A. L. A.

1883-85, C. A. Nelson.
1885-87, E. C. Richardson.
1887-89, A. N. Brown.
1889-93, H. E. Davidson.
1889-90, F. H. Hild.
1890-92, W. E. Parker and Miss Mary S. Cutler.
1890-91, C. C. Pickett.
1891-93, F. H. Hild.
1892-93, Miss Jessie Allen and H. H. Cooke.
1893-94, W. S. Merrill, Miss Nina E. Browne, and T. L. Montgomery.
1893-95, Miss Louisa S. Cutler.

*Compiled by Mrs. H. J. Carr, Scranton, Pa., who will be glad to receive any corrections or further information.

1894-95, C. R. Dudley, F. R. Fletcher, and G. E. Wire.
 1895-96, G. B. Meleney, Charles Orr, F. W. Faxon, S. H. Berry, T. L. Montgomery, and Miss Mildred C. Wood.
 1896-97, F. R. Fletcher, T. L. Montgomery, Miss Harriet B. Prescott, and E. H. Merriman.
 1897-98, H. E. Davidson and G. B. Meleney.

Messrs. Nelson and Richardson (1883-87) served chiefly as assistants at the conferences in the nature of recorder. Mr. Parker and Miss Mary S. Cutler (1889-92) were general assistant secretaries. With those exceptions, since 1887 the duties of the assistant secretaries have consisted chiefly in assisting the secretary in perfecting travelling arrangements in their respective localities.

REGISTRAR A. L. A.

1889- Miss Nina E. Browne.

The difficult duties of seeing that all persons present at each conference are properly recorded in the attendance register have been performed by Miss Browne since and beginning with the St. Louis conference in 1889 to the present time, excepting the Denver conference, which she was unable to attend. This position first appears in the printed list of officers in 1894, as assistant recorder, and in 1897, and since, under its present title.

TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FUND.

1890-91, P. T. Sexton.
 1890-96, E. C. Hovey.
 1890-98, Norman Williams.
 1891-94, John M. Glenn.
 1894-97, C. C. Soule.
 1896- J. C. Hutchins.
 1897- G. W. Williams.
 1898- C. C. Soule.

The following have, at various times, been members of the endowment committee to solicit subscriptions for the endowment fund, which was first instituted in 1890: P. T. Sexton, J. M. Glenn, E. C. Hovey, R. R. Bowker, B. C. Steiner, J. C. Dana, J. C. Rowell, G. W. Harris, Miss Jessie Allen, George Iles, C. W. McClintock, Miss Jessie McMillan, E. H. Woodruff, Miss Electra C. Doren, E. H. Anderson, A. W. Whelpley, E. J. Nolan, J. V. Cheney, and C. C. Pickett.

THE LIBRARIAN WHO READS.

From J. Y. W. MacAlister's "Some Tendencies of Modern Librarianship," in *Transactions International Library Conference*, 1897.

WHEN the practical and business-like librarian was first called for, scholarship was not wanted. If it was there (as we know it was, and is—in many places), good and well; but the librarian was given to understand that it was not much appreciated. If he could unostentatiously put it into his catalogs it was welcome, but he must not obtrude it elsewhere. And so it has gradually come to be ignored and almost repudiated, and a librarian who wants to distinguish himself is driven to mechanical inventions, designed to save either the time of himself or his readers.

My critics will tell you that the more time-saving apparatus is used the more time the librarian will have to cultivate his intellect and discourse with his readers on the beauties of Browning or of Byron. But is the time saved by mechanism used in this excellent way? I am afraid not. The taste for such things grows on what it feeds on, and the librarian who has invented an appliance for supplying his readers with the books (they would rather not have) by means of an automatic ticket-in-the-slot machine will not be happy, or spend any time in reading Browning, until he has invented one which will, by the touching of a button, shoot the book into the reader's home, and so save for the busy librarian the time lost in opening the library door. Master craftsmen tell us that an excess of time-saving machinery and consequent specialization of labor deadens the intellects of the workers. Bookbinders tell us that the old craftsman, who went through all the stages of stripping, folding, sewing, forwarding, covering, tooling, and finished the entire book, was a more intelligent person than the present-day worker, who does only one of these things.

And so I think we should do well to rest content for a while with our present mechanical achievements, and devote the time thus saved to the polishing up of our own intellectual armory—in too many cases grown rusty for want of use. If a new machine comes to be wanted very badly it will be produced; but let us wait for an imperative demand, instead of cogitating how we can, by clipping off a corner of a card, or sticking in a new pin, or even by calling an old spade an agricultural implement, secure fame for ourselves as original inventors. . . .

My last word will, I hope, destroy forever a text which has proved a great comfort to many a so-called practical librarian when pricked by conscience or reproached by the looks or words of disappointed inquirers.

Mark Pattison is quoted more frequently at meetings of librarians than any other author. He wrote in one of his least lucid moments "The librarian who reads is lost," but until this moment I believe poor Pattison has never been rightly understood. The *s* at the end of *read* was a printer's error. I am certain that Pattison had in mind the great scholars of the past and lamented their disappearance. He meant to say that the learned librarian of the past had vanished—was lost—perhaps forever.

Let us find him again.

SABIN'S DICTIONARY.

It stoutly bore the strain and stress
 Of all the names from A to S;
 But one too sorely taxed its pith—
 It broke down at the name of Smith.

Oh! would some kindly power descend,
 And lead it safely to the end,
 That "Sabin" we at last might see
 Complete and bound from A to Z!

—H. L. K.

THE ORIGIN OF "POOLE'S INDEX."

IN an article on libraries and librarians in *The Bookman* for January, 1898, it was stated that "Poole's index" originated with John Edmands, librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, who, while a student at Yale, had prepared a system of references to subjects in magazines and reviews. This statement was questioned in the *Nation* of July 7 by Z. S. Holbrook, and in a later issue Mr. Edmands substantiated its accuracy and contributed an interesting account of the "original index." He said:

"In 1845-46 I was the assistant in the library of the Society of Brothers in Unity in Yale College. In the year following, being a senior in the college, I was the librarian. In 1847-48 Mr. Poole was the assistant, and in the next year he was the librarian.

"While in the library it was a part of my duty to look up references for students in preparation for theses and debates. As the same topics were frequently up I was led to preserve such references, and after a time I had accumulated a considerable amount of this matter. In order to make it more useful and to save my time I decided to put it in print. Accordingly, in January, 1847, the work appeared, with the title 'Subjects for debate, with references to authorities. The nos. refer to the vols. in the Brothers' Library.' It was a pamphlet of eight double-column pages, and contained 63 subjects, with from two to 30 specific references under each subject. The pamphlet was eagerly sought for by the students, and the edition was soon exhausted.

"When Mr. Poole came into the library, recognizing the value of the work, he began the preparation of a new edition. As the work grew upon his hands he changed his plan and decided to make an index to the collection of periodicals belonging to the Brothers' Library. This work was published in 1848, with the title 'Index to Subjects Treated in . . . Periodicals. . . Prepared for the Library of the Brothers in Unity, Yale College.' There can be no question that my little eight-page pamphlet was the germ of the index of 1848, which has since grown into the present four-volume 'Poole's index.'

"At the meeting of the American Library Association in San Francisco in 1891 Mr. Joseph C. Rowell exhibited a copy of this pamphlet, and called it a 'prehistoric Poole,' naming me as its author. Mr. Poole, in a letter to Mr. Rowell, disclaims the authorship of the pamphlet and attributes it to me."

The matter is finally summed up by W. I. Fletcher, in the October number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. Mr. Fletcher says: "At the San Francisco meeting of the American Library Association in 1891, Mr. J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, exhibited what he called a 'Prehistoric Poole,' and read several letters which had passed between himself, Dr. Poole, and others as to the document in question, which was an eight-page pamphlet entitled 'Subjects for debate, with references to authorities,' issued at Yale College in January,

1847, over a year before the first edition of Poole. The authorship of this pamphlet was claimed by John Edmands, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, and Dr. Poole supported that claim, but wrote in 1888, 'I do not now recollect that I ever saw it . . . I am very sure that I did not get my ideas from him, or this list.' And again, 'It is very singular that I never saw it; but it is probably accounted for by the fact that I did not go into library work until six months after it appeared.'

"Apparently no more was said about this matter after 1891 until this year, when the appearance in the *Bookman* of January of a reference to it, and in the *Nation* of July 7 of a letter showing a misapprehension of the facts in the case, led Mr. Edmands to give in the *Nation* of July 28 a fuller statement than he had before published as to his pamphlet and its relation to 'Poole's index.' In the year 1847-48 Mr. Edmands was librarian of the 'Brothers' Library' in Yale College (having been assistant in 1846-47, when his little index was published) and Dr. Poole became his assistant. Mr. Edmands is sure Dr. Poole's index work grew out of this index, which was in use in printed form when Dr. Poole first began his work in the library. It seems reasonable to suppose that Dr. Poole did get the suggestion of his index from this pamphlet, nor is it strange if after 40 years he failed to remember it. His own work was so much more extensive and its plan so different that he doubtless soon came to remember it as wholly planned by himself. However this may have been, it is evident that to Mr. Edmands belongs the honor of having first put in print a collection of references to periodicals and other books on subjects debated in college.

"And as Mr. Rowell remarked in 1891, it is significant that this first index of the sort was a prototype of that combination of 'Poole' and the 'A. L. A. index,' which is quite generally recognized as 'a consummation devoutly to be wished.' For its references are, under each subject, made both to periodicals and to books of essays, etc. Of this the first subject mentioned gives a good example:

MAY AN ADVOCATE DEFEND A CLIENT KNOWN TO BE
GUILTY?

Gisborne, I, 331.
Sidney Smith's Works, II, 353.
Edin. Rev. LXIV, 82.
Law and Lawyers, II, 230.
Dymond's Essays, G., 2, Ch., 5.
Bentham's Works, VI, 350.
Knicker. Mag., XXVIII, 373.

"63 subjects are treated, and thanks to the compact arrangement, the references are, in some cases, quite numerous. For example on a 'Protective tariff,' there are 22 references to periodicals, and six to other books, on 'Liberty of the press,' 12 to periodicals and eight to books.

"By the kindness of Mr. Edmands I have been able to add to what I had supposed was already a complete set of the Poole indexes, this 'prehistoric Poole' and shall now consider my set perfect, until some one shall show another still more embryonic work on which Mr. Edmands based his!"

AN EARLY CHAMPION OF FREE LIBRARIES.

F. J. Teggart in *N. Y. Evening Post*.

It is singular that, notwithstanding the interest attaching to the subject, the name of the first person to advocate the establishment of free public circulating libraries in this country should be entirely unknown to the general public, and even to the members of the library profession. That honor belongs to Dr. Jesse Torrey, Jr. Facts are wanting to supply even the most meagre biographical account, for his name is recorded in no accessible biographical dictionary, but he seems to have been born about 1787, and to have spent his early years in New Lebanon, N. Y.

Of himself he says:

"At the age of 17 years, convinced of the inestimable benefits of reading useful books, I anxiously desired that they might, if possible, be extended to the great mass of the human family, and endeavored to discover some effective plan for this purpose. Indigence, which in most nations involves the majority, appeared to present the greatest obstacle. Hence the suggestion occurred that governments, or associations of individuals, might promote the object by establishing, in various districts, free circulating libraries, to be equally accessible to all classes and sexes without discrimination."

This extract is taken from a pamphlet published at Ballston Spa, N. Y., in 1817, whose title reads: "The intellectual torch; developing an original, economical, and expeditious plan for the universal dissemination of knowledge and virtue, by means of free public libraries. . . . Second edition, revised by the author." The first edition seems to be unknown, but there is reason to believe that it was the pamphlet entitled "The intellectual flambeau, demonstrating that rational happiness and virtue exist with the dissemination of philosophy, science, and intelligence," Washington, 1816.

It is of no little interest to find Torrey, then 30 years old, urging the same arguments for the establishment of free public libraries as were brought forward by the advocates of the Ewart act in 1850, and in the report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library in 1852. For example, it was contended in Parliament that the cost of libraries would be repaid through the decrease in crime which would follow their inauguration. Torrey, in a preliminary address "To the people of the United States," says that

"He has long cherished a decided confidence that if the community would appropriate as much wealth to the instruction of the rising generation as is now devoted to the punishment of crimes, the desired object would be attained, and human misery averted, to a much greater extent. The plan here proposed for the general diffusion of knowledge through the medium of FREE LIBRARIES has been submitted to the consideration of several of the most emi-

nent statesmen and philanthropists in the United States, and received their unanimous and cordial approbation."

Turning to consider the means by which he proposed to effect the establishment and maintenance of these institutions, it is apparent that Torrey realized the necessity of legislative aid, and in this shows an advance over such of his own contemporaries as believed that men appreciated only those things for which it was necessary to pay.

"If our constitution does not now authorize measures which are likely to produce the greatest possible benefit to the country and security to its liberties, it ought *without delay* to be so amended that it should.

"Let American legislators, both national and sectional, perform their duty to their country and its posterity, and to mankind, by listening to the wise counsels of many conspicuous living sages, and pursue without hesitation the inestimable '*parting advice*' of George Washington, Benjamin Rush, Samuel Adams, and other departed friends and patrons of man, and establish public schools and judiciously selected free public circulating libraries in every part of the Republic. And as all men are vitally interested in the universal dissemination of knowledge and virtue, let all classes combine their influence and means in aiding the cause of human happiness."

Further on in the pamphlet he has some short "essays on the use of distilled spirits," which seem to be of an earlier date than the "Intellectual torch" itself. In one of these, entitled "Phenomenon of extracting the greatest good from the worst evil," he advocates the rather novel scheme of raising sufficient funds "by a liberal system of duties on ARDENT SPIRITS for the universal establishment of free LANCASTRIAN SCHOOLS AND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES."

"For this purpose, as well as to discourage intemperance, we earnestly recommend that a duty of 50 cents per gallon be imposed upon all spirituous liquors manufactured in the United States, and one dollar per gallon upon all wines and spirituous liquors which shall be imported; the moneys accruing from the duties on domestic liquors to be appropriated to the establishment of free Lancastrian and common schools and free circulating libraries in the respective districts in which the taxes shall be levied and collected; and the duties on imported liquors to be applied to the same purpose, in such manner and place as the wisdom of Congress shall direct."

The pamphlet also includes "A serious address to the rising generation of the United States," in which the author advises: "Devote the most of your evenings and leisure hours to mental improvement and reading. Read the life of the celebrated Franklin and follow his advice. But beware of the Syren snares of NOVELS."

Torrey included an appeal for free public libraries in his "Moral Instructor," Ballston Spa, 1819 (2d ed., Albany, Nov., 1819; 5th ed., Philadelphia, 1825). His other works, so far

as I have been able to discover, were: "A portrait of domestic slavery in the United States; with reflections on the practicability of restoring the moral rights of the slaves; . . . and a project of a Colonial Asylum for free persons of color," Philadelphia, 1817 (a second edition was published in London in 1822, with a preface by William Cobbett), and "The herald of knowledge; or, an address to the citizens of the United States, proposing a new system of national education," Washington, 1822.

Whether the reformer gave up his schemes at 35 to devote himself to his profession exclusively, or whether he died then, I have been unable to discover; but further than these pamphlets he seems to have left little trace of himself, and he certainly never achieved any considerable fame. In more than one point he was a generation in advance of his time, and deserves at least to be remembered and to find a brief recognition in the history of American education and librarianship.

"BOOKS" AND "PAMPHLETS."

From the 45th report of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

THE classification of the library accessions into "books" and "pamphlets," which has heretofore been made in our annual reports, and in those of most other libraries, is misleading; it is worth considering whether such distinction may not properly be dropped, and the two merged into the common designation of "titles." Whatever the lexicons may say, among librarians there is no generally accepted definition of "book" or "pamphlet." If "books" be only such publications as are issued bound in stiff covers ("boards," cloth, or leather), some of the most important publications of the European press, which habitually come to us in paper covers, are but pamphlets; whereas the ambitious author who issues 20 pages of poetry for presentation purposes, stoutly bound in covers, has published a book and not a pamphlet; some institutions issue their annual reports in stiff covers, while a scholarly monograph which revolutionizes thought may appear in paper. Some librarians arbitrarily solve the puzzle by counting as a pamphlet anything issued in paper covers and under 50 pages in extent—yet the annual report of a railway company may contain 300 pages, and a monograph which renders useless all previous literature on the subject may have been compressed into 49. Again, as is happening daily in any progressive library, if a certain number of important publications, which have for years been upon the shelves in the garb of pamphlets, are sent to the bindery for more durable bindings, do they come back as books? Were expense no object, it would be comparatively easy at once to send to the bindery all prints thought worthy of being preserved as books, which would of course involve every monograph, no matter how small—for the world of thought is

more often revolutionized by the monograph than by the many-volumed series; but this is impracticable in any library of which we have knowledge. Meanwhile, the constantly recurring classification of books and pamphlets, in our table of accessions, is misleading to the public, who are apt to think the so-called books chiefly worthy of accession, and the so-called pamphlets insignificant. To speak of our library as containing 191,935 titles is more nearly descriptive than to report it as having upon the shelves 97,589 books and 94,346 pamphlets.

THE READING (PA.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

SATURDAY, Oct. 22, was a great day at Reading, Pa. The Reading Public Library has had a checkered career of nearly 100 years. The library was started with a very small number of volumes and was carried on as a subscription library almost without intermission, but at times almost died for want of support. Some 50 years ago a handsome property at the corner of Franklin and South Fifth streets was purchased, but it was burdened with a debt of \$10,500. In March, 1897, another effort was made to induce the citizens to take up the library question on a liberal basis. A meeting was held at the instance of the alumni of the city, and the librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia was invited to attend and explain in detail the methods and advantages of a really free library.

Mr. Richmond L. Jones, president of the board of managers, and others responded to the call, and one of the first things done was to obtain 21 signatures to a paper contributing \$500 from each signer, which extinguished the debt. The good work did not cease here. The next thing accomplished was to effect a complete transformation of the library building. The entrance and stairways have been replaced after a more modern design. The main room on the second floor is 38 x 74 feet, and it has 13 12-foot windows. The panels in this room are embellished with the names of favorite ancient and modern writers. Adjoining this room is a magazine and reading room, measuring 17 x 40 feet. In addition there are a librarian's office and a room 17 x 60 feet used by the women's club and other departments necessary for the conduct of such an institution. At the entrance to the library is a handsome stained window, 40 x 70 inches, representing "Literature."

Mr. Albert R. Durham, the librarian, threw into the work his best efforts, and the Reading Free Public Library is now an accomplished fact with a collection of over 10,000 books, which it is hoped will increase very rapidly. The opening ceremonies were held on the afternoon of Oct. 22 and consisted of five addresses. Mr. R. L. Jones gave an interesting account of the original foundation of the library and read the names of the persons to whom its establishment was due. He was followed by Mr. Baer, who spoke on the value of good literature, Mr. Hiester, and Mrs. Howard Stevenson, president

of the Women's Club, who indicated the benefit that libraries were to young and old and pleaded for an opportunity to young people to complete the education begun in schools. Mr. Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, followed in an address pointing out what a great year 1850 was in library history and reviewing modern library progress. Mrs. Stevenson had pleaded for travelling libraries as a state measure, and Mr. Thomson entered into various details, showing what had been done and what would be attempted on the assembling of the next legislature. He closed with an earnest petition for the aid of all persons to procure the passing of the necessary act.

The library company propose to ask councils to take charge of the library building and make an appropriation for its maintenance. It is difficult to doubt that this free library has started on a career of great usefulness and prosperity.

After the ceremonies hundreds admired the handsome apartments of the building, took out readers' cards, and carried off many of the books arranged and set out for their selection.

J. T.

PRINTED CARDS FOR A UNIVERSAL BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE Institut International de Bibliographie of Brussels has recently issued a circular stating that it desires to put in circulation cards for a universal bibliographical index without waiting till the plan of such an index is absolutely perfected, and that it therefore has arranged for the issue of cards of the index on the following conditions:

Minimum fixed fee for the first 5 cards....1 franc.
Each subsequent card.....10 centimes.

Transmission gratis. Terms of payment: cash, by postal order. When the number of cards relating to a single given question exceeds 50 (or 5.50 francs), the institute will advise the inquirer of that fact before undertaking the work, so as to prevent misunderstanding.

Subscribers to these cards are requested to bear in mind that the universal bibliographical index has been started very recently, and that, consequently, on the majority of subjects the intelligence it comprises is still incomplete. Even in its present state it can, however, bring forward a considerable contribution to bibliographical researches of every kind, and this contribution will become each day more important. It is requested that inquirers will accompany requests for information with a list of all the titles which they themselves already possess upon the subject in question. In this way they will avoid useless expense, that list being simply verified and completed, and they will enrich the universal bibliographical index with titles that might possibly be lacking from it.

Requests for information should be addressed to Institut International de Bibliographie (Service du Repertoire), 1, Rue de Musée, Brussels.

American Library Association.

President: William C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

A meeting of the executive board of the A. L. A. will be held at Harvard University Library, Friday, Nov. 25.

HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary.*

ATLANTA CONFERENCE, 1899.

As an indication of the natural attractions of the southern journey to be taken by the A. L. A. next spring, the Southern R.R. Co. has sent to a long list of public libraries copies of its handbook "The Southland," in which the beauties and resources of the south are described and illustrated. Librarians who have not received this publication may obtain it upon application.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

The commission reports that the city of Meriden has lately passed a vote establishing a public library, and that two new towns, South Windsor and Manchester, have joined the ranks of library-supporting communities. There are now 45 free public libraries receiving books from the state and during the year 16 school libraries were established and aided by the state.

GEORGIA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Anne Wallace, secretary, Young Men's Library, Atlanta, Ga.

The Georgia Library Commission held its first meeting at the Young Men's Library, Atlanta, on Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock noon. An organization was effected with Mr. Henry Peoples chairman and Miss Anne Wallace secretary. The office of the commission will be in the building of the Young Men's Library, 101 Marietta street, Atlanta, and correspondence should be directed to Miss Wallace, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

State Library Associations.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Miss Helen S. Carter, Leicester, Mass.

Secretary: C. H. Clark, West Brookfield, Mass.

Treasurer: Miss Nellie A. Cutter, Spencer, Mass.

A meeting of the club was held on Oct. 5 at the Oxford (Mass.) Public Library. About 20 members were present. There were morning and afternoon sessions, and the program included an address by Miss Chandler, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, on "Access to shelves," and a report on the Chautauqua conference of the A. L. A., by Miss Stanley, of Southbridge. Officers were elected, as listed above, with two vice-presidents—H. L. Watson, Leicester, and Orin F. Joslin, Oxford.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: G. T. Clark, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: F. J. Teggart, Mechanics' Institute Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Emily I. Wade, Public Library, San Francisco.

The regular meeting of the association for September was postponed from the 8th to the 15th of the month, the former being a public holiday and the libraries consequently closed. On the latter date it was held in the free public library, the president, Mr. George T. Clark, in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order the president spoke of the loss which the association had sustained since its last meeting in the death of Mr. A. M. Jellison. He appointed J. C. Rowell and R. E. Cowan a committee to draft a suitable resolution for preservation in the minutes and to be forwarded to the family of the deceased. The committee reported later in the evening.

The secretary read some correspondence between the president and Hon. Frank L. Coombs, state librarian, relative to a plan for a meeting of the association to be held in Sacramento in November. The president suggested "that a call or invitation in the names of the library association and the trustees of the state library be extended to all interested persons to meet in conference at Sacramento the latter part of November, preferably on the day after Thanksgiving Day (Friday, Nov. 25). The principal objects of the meeting shall be to consider and, if possible, agree upon some plan of 'travelling libraries,' and likewise a system of inter-library exchanges.

"If the responses to the invitation indicate a reasonably good attendance, then let us provide for two days' session and prepare a program including not only the above topics but also questions of general interest in library administration."

In his reply Mr. Coombs said: "I assure you that individually and officially I am in hearty accord with your plan. In issuing your

call you are at liberty to use the name of the state library, the trustees, and the librarian, if desired. I have already discussed the matter with the members of the board, and they will co-operate with your association. The date you mention, Nov. 25, will suit the convenience of our trustees."

The president then spoke of the desirability of such a meeting, which would be in the nature of a California conference.

The secretary exhibited a pamphlet which had recently come into his possession, entitled "The intellectual torch, by Dr. Jesse Torrey, Jr. Ballston Spa [N. Y.], 1817," which advocated at that early date the establishment of "free public libraries" and their support by a tax on "spirituous liquors."

On the program for the evening Miss J. S. Klink read a paper on "American literature," which was in the nature of a general summary of what had been done by American authors up to the present, with an expression of hopes and fears for the future. R. E. Cowan gave a detailed and interesting account of the Bancroft Library, suggesting points of novelty in Mr. Bancroft's method of acquiring papers and manuscripts of importance, and concluding with an estimate of the value of the collection and an appeal that it be secured for the state.

Mr. W. P. Kimball gave notice that at the next meeting he would move to amend the constitution as follows:

"Sec. 3. Persons who have rendered important services to library interests, or to the cause of education in general, may, upon recommendation of the executive committee, be elected to honorary membership in the association."

Mr. Kimball then spoke at length of the munificence of Mr. A. K. Smiley in erecting a building for the public library of Redlands, Cal., and introduced a set of resolutions expressing the appreciation with which the association viewed this gift and tendering to Mr. Smiley "its sincere and grateful acknowledgments." The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following call was issued Oct. 1:

"You are cordially invited to attend a library conference to be held at Sacramento on Friday, Nov. 25, 1898, under the auspices of the trustees of the state library and the Library Association of California. One of the objects of the meeting will be to discuss and agree upon a plan for the establishment of a system of travelling libraries. Efforts will be made to secure the enactment of a law providing for carrying the same into effect. Another question to be considered will be that of inter-library loans, giving especial attention to the splendid collection in the state library and the devising of a plan by which its riches can be made more generally available. The co-operation of the trustees of that institution is assured and there is good reason to expect that much can be accomplished that will be of lasting benefit to the library interests of the state. It is earnestly desired that every library in California be represented at this meeting. We may reasonably expect reduced rates of transportation, thus, in a measure, overcoming one of the obstacles in the way of gatherings of this nature. Provided a good attendance is assured, the program will be extended so as to include Saturday, the 26th. Able speakers will be in attendance, and matters of practical value to all engaged in library work or administration will receive attention."

"It is confidently believed that this conference can be made the most important event in the library annals of

the state, and likewise productive of far-reaching and beneficial results. Spare no effort to attend and by your presence contribute to its success. Kindly return the enclosed postal at your earliest convenience in order that an estimate of the attendance can be made.

"FRANK L. COOMBS, State Librarian.

"GEO. T. CLARK, Pres. Library Association of Cal."

F. J. TEGGART, Secretary L. A. C.
September 27, 1898.

The regular monthly meeting was held Oct. 14 in San Francisco in the Mechanics' Institute Library, Mr. George T. Clark presiding.

The "honorary membership" amendment was brought forward by Mr. Kimball and carried. Mr. Kimball recommended the name of Mr. Albert K. Smiley to the executive committee for honorary membership; it was accepted. The regular program of the meeting was devoted to a consideration of "Subscription libraries." Andrew J. Cleary read an historical sketch of the career of the Odd Fellows' Library which had come to an end during the summer of this year. Miss Haines considered briefly the individual histories of the best-known subscription libraries in the United States, and gave some interesting information regarding one which had flourished during the last 10 years in Honolulu.

Mr. P. J. Healy, a trustee of the Mechanics' Institute, spoke of the needs of the subscription library, pointing out that it certainly had a place in the book world, but that that place could only be secured by the subscription library being conducted on a more liberal basis than the free public library. Messrs. Teggart, Graves, and Rowell also commented briefly on the subject.

FREDERICK J. TEGGART, *Secretary*.

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. E. Whitaker, State University Library, Boulder.

Secretary: Herbert E. Richie, City Library, Denver.

Treasurer: J. W. Chapman, McClelland Library, Pueblo.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford.

Secretary: Miss Angeline Scott, Public Library, South Norwalk.

Treasurer: Miss Anna G. Rockwell, New Britain Institute, New Britain.

FOX RIVER VALLEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN.

The Fox River Valley Library Association was organized at the E. D. Smith Free Library, Menasha, Wis., on Oct. 21, 1898. Many librarians, trustees, club-women, and the officers and members of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission were in attendance. A constitution was adopted and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. T. Reeve, trustee Appleton Free Library; Vice-president, Mrs. A. C. Neville, trustee Green Bay Public Library; Secretary, Miss Agnes L. Dwight, librarian, Appleton, Wis.; Treasurer, F. Hoskins, trustee Fond du Lac Public Library.

GEORGIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Anne Wallace, Young Men's Library, Atlanta.

Secretary-Treasurer: C. W. Hubner, Atlanta.

The second annual meeting of the Georgia Library Association was held in Atlanta Oct. 27-28, and proved wholly successful. The true library spirit was manifested; discussions were brisk and concise, and the influence of the association in the state was deepened and strengthened. The full proceedings of the meeting will be published by the association in pamphlet form.

There were three sessions. The first was opened at 10 a.m. in the Young Men's Library building, with an attendance of about 50. In her president's address Miss Wallace spoke with force and conciseness upon the three needs of the hour in library affairs in Georgia—"the matter of proper library legislation, the need of co-operation among libraries, and of special training for librarianship." She said that to bring the library to its proper place as an agency of public education in the state "time will be required to create a public sentiment which will tolerate the idea of taxation for the support of the public library. The day of the association library has passed, and sooner or later it must be superseded by the free public library as it exists in other states. It is a matter of congratulation that Georgia has nothing to wipe out in the matter of bad library legislation. We begin in a small way, perhaps, but upon modern lines. That we have the advantage of all the experiments made in other and more progressive states is not to be denied, and if we do not avail ourselves of these advantages it is our own fault. Let every legislator of Georgia come to the state capitol instructed by his constituents to vote for better library privileges for his town and rural districts and it will be unnecessary to lobby in Atlanta. Let each librarian make an individual effort to promote library discussions and to furnish technical copy to the press, for even the overworked librarian, if enthusiastic, can find time to furnish this sort of copy."

Co-operation was, she said, the first essential in successful library work, as it meant putting the experience of many at the service of all, and special library training was urged as one of the most effective means of bringing the library to its fullest usefulness.

Mrs. Nina Holstead, of Columbus, read a paper on "The relation of the library to the public school"; Prof. J. R. Moseley, of Mercer College, spoke on "The relation of libraries to the college," and Mrs. W. P. Pattello, of Atlanta, discussed "The relation of the library to study clubs." A pleasant incident of the meeting was the despatch of telegraphic greetings to the Massachusetts Library Club, then in session in Boston, and the receipt of the answer, "Massachusetts returns cordial greetings, hoping to meet you next May."

In the afternoon at five o'clock a delightful reception was tendered to the association by the Nineteenth Century history class and members

of other local women's clubs, at the residence of Mrs. J. K. Otley, and in the evening a public meeting was held in the hall of the library building, at which the attendance was large. R. C. Alston, a director of the Young Men's Library, called the meeting to order and spoke a few words of cordial greeting. The address of welcome was delivered by Eugene M. Mitchell, president of the Young Men's Library Association, who spoke of libraries in general, and urged the building up of a strong public sentiment in favor of library extension.

J. H. T. McPherson, Ph.D., of the University of Georgia, delivered an address upon the "Value of the library to the community," in which he spoke of the libraries of the state as adjuncts to the colleges. He read the following resolutions adopted at a recent meeting by the faculty of the university:

"The general faculty of the University of Georgia extends fraternal greetings to the Georgia Library Association, about to hold its annual meeting in Atlanta, and thanks the executive committee of the association for its courteous invitation to this faculty to send a representative to its councils. The faculty is appreciative of the importance of the work in which the association is engaged and conscious of the intimate relation of library work to education in general, and particularly to such endeavors as the state university is established to promote. For the success of the general purposes of the library association the faculty expresses its sincerest wish, and for the special effort to augment the dignity, the efficiency, and the technical skillfulness of the profession of the librarian, its heartiest commendation. This faculty stands upon its formal presentation made to the board of trustees of the university on March 25, 1897, of its views concerning the training and the qualifications of the professional librarian, and now expresses the hope that, at no distant day, a course of instruction in library work may be added to the technical courses of the university."

Hon. J. H. Lumpkin followed with an address on "Library legislation and library commissions"; Colonel W. S. Thomson spoke briefly on "Municipal aid," and Iverson L. Harris presented the legal features of a state appropriation to libraries.

On Friday morning, Oct. 28, a well-attended session was held. A paper prepared by Mr. William Harden, of Savannah, on the amalgamation of the Georgia Historical Society and the Savannah Library, was read by Mr. Warren Boyd, of Atlanta, and discussed by Dr. McPherson, who seemed to think the union of the society with the library had unduly subordinated the historical portion of the present organization. Miss Wallace urged that impetus be given to the work of gathering literature in Georgia libraries pertaining to the history of the state, political or otherwise, and spoke of the scarcity of several volumes which should be in every Georgia library, as they contain interesting data of the earlier history of the state.

Mrs. Barbrey, of Macon, read a paper on the necessity of special training for librarians. This was followed by a discussion as to how such training could be secured for the librarians of Georgia, and upon motion of Mrs. Barbrey it was decided to petition the trustees of the state university to introduce into the curriculum of the university a course of library training.

Dr. McPherson and Professor J. R. Moseley,

of Mercer University, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions thanking Hon. Clarence Knowles for the introduction of the bill creating the library commission.

In the afternoon a short business meeting was held, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Miss Anne Wallace; Vice-presidents, Mrs. Moses Wadley, Augusta; Mrs. John King Otley, Atlanta; Dr. J. H. T. McPherson, Athens; William Harden, Savannah; Mrs. Enoch Callaway, LaGrange; Professor J. R. Moseley, Macon; and Hon. G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus; Secretary and Treasurer, Major Charles W. Hubner, Atlanta.

Resolutions of thanks were extended to the local hosts, and it was voted that the association send a representative to the annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Southern States, to be held at the University of Georgia on Nov. 1 to 3.

The greetings of the association were also directed to be sent to the Woman's Club of Montgomery, Ala., congratulating it upon the establishing of a free public library in that city.

For the benefit of the Georgia State Library Commission the association adopted the following resolution introduced by J. H. T. McPherson:

"Resolved, That this association petition the State Library Commission to prepare at its earliest convenience a bill to be presented to the Georgia legislature which will, in the judgment of the commission, best promote the interests of Georgia libraries."

"Resolved further, That it is the conviction of the Georgia Library Association that the time has come when it is necessary to have municipal aid in order to make the libraries in the state meet the pressing needs of the people."

State Librarian James E. Brown expressed his regrets to the association, through its president, because of his inability to attend the meetings, and after mutual congratulations upon the success of the convention the association adjourned.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. W. Thompson, Evanston.

Secretary: Miss Cornelia Marvin, Scoville Institute, Oak Park.

Treasurer: Mrs. Josephine Resor, Public Library, Canton.

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: J. C. Leach, Public Library, Kokomo.

Secretary: Albert Faurot, Rose Polytechnic Institute Library, Terre Haute.

Treasurer: Miss Eva M. Fitzgerald, State Library, Indianapolis.

The seventh annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association, will be held at the State House in Indianapolis, Dec. 27-28, 1898. Special attention is to be given to library legislation, one whole session being devoted to this important question. Papers on the subject will be read by representatives of the librarians, the Union of Literary Clubs, the Trustees' Association, and the public school teachers, followed by a general discussion. The association hopes to be able to unite all the educa-

tional forces of the state in an effort to secure a law from the next legislature establishing a state library system.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. H. Johnston, Public Library, Fort Dodge.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Ella McLoney, Public Library, Des Moines.

The ninth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association was held at Omaha in connection with the Library Congress of Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1, the Iowa delegation forming a substantial contribution to the attendance upon the congress. The number of librarians and trustees from Iowa was 24, and most of these reached Omaha in time for the informal reception of Thursday evening. The pleasure of meeting one another after a year's separation was augmented by the opportunity which the occasion afforded of meeting also other members of the American Library Association who were in attendance and whom many of the Iowa people had had no previous opportunity of knowing personally.

On Friday, Sept. 30, a rally meeting of the Iowa librarians was held in the lecture-room of the Omaha Public Library at 8.30 a.m. At this meeting badges were distributed, the enrollment of members begun, and President Johnston made a brief address, urging that the association do more energetic work toward securing the appointment of a library commission for Iowa. After a discussion as to the best methods of stimulating local interest in the movement the association adjourned, to meet with the Library Congress in its regular session.

At 2.30 p.m. of the same day the association held a business session in the assembly-room of the Iowa building on the exposition grounds. Reports of officers and of the committee on legislation were received, and committees on resolution, finance, enrollment, nominations and legislation were named by the president. The latter committee is as follows: F. F. Dawley, Cedar Rapids; W. P. Payne, Nevada; Mrs. A. B. Morse, Des Moines.

After the transaction of some routine business the following report of the committee on nominations was received: For President, W. H. Johnston, Fort Dodge; Vice-president, W. P. Payne, Nevada; Secretary-treasurer, Ella M. McLoney, Des Moines. W. P. Payne was also named a member of the executive committee, and A. P. Fleming, Des Moines, and Miss Dodge, Cedar Rapids, were nominated additional members, these three, with the president and secretary, forming the total membership of this committee. The report of the nominating committee was adopted and a program committee was elected, composed of Mr. Brigham, Miss McLoney, Miss Dodge.

An invitation from the trustees of Cedar Rapids Library to hold the next meeting of the association in that place was delivered by Miss Dodge and accepted by unanimous vote of the members.

The association then adjourned with enthusiastic plans for the next regular meeting in October, 1899.

Notwithstanding the fact that only business sessions were held, the meeting of the association was a successful one; and it is believed that good results from the interest and enthusiasm which were stimulated by this gathering will be evident at the next state meeting. One very encouraging feature was the attendance of several trustees and the cordial co-operation of others who could not go to the meeting. The expenses of one librarian were paid in full by the library, those of another in part, and still another was there by virtue of the thoughtfulness of friends, who, recognizing the value of such a gathering as the Library Congress, made up a private purse that their librarian might be able to attend. All these indications of growing appreciation are warmly welcomed by those who have been working for years to promote Iowa library interests.

ELLA M. MCLONEY.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: E. W. Hall, Colby University, Waterville.

Treasurer: Prof. G. T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library.

Secretary: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret D. McGuffy, Public Library, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Friday, Oct. 28, at Channing Hall, Boston, Miss Chandler, the president, presiding. After the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the election of officers was the next business. The president appointed the following nominating committee: Mr. H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Mr. W. R. Cutter, Woburn Public Library, Miss M. E. Sargent, Medford Public Library, Miss E. J. Newton, Arlington Public Library, Mrs. M. E. Bill, Waltham Public Library, who reported at the end of the morning session.

A design for a club pin was presented for inspection and was later adopted. The pin is to be about the size of a silver 25-cent piece, of oxidized silver. On one side is a codfish, the emblem of Massachusetts, and on the other is a conventionalized wave. The centre is to be sea-green enamel, with M. L. C. on it in silver.

Miss E. D. Fuller read her paper "Public documents in a small library, and how to catalog them," which was in part a repetition of her paper read at the Leicester meeting (*see* L. J., Oct., 1898), with additional matter relating to the cataloging of public documents. When Mr. Lane announced that the A. L. A. Publishing Section hoped some time to undertake the cataloging of special reports issued by the U. S. and state, Mr. C. K. Bolton suggested that the club undertake to catalog the 12-volume edition of the Massachusetts documents, which contains much of general interest. It was finally voted to refer the matter to the executive committee with power to receive subscriptions if deemed expedient.

On the notice of the meeting was printed an amendment to the constitution, and Miss Chandler reported on the work of the executive committee which had led to the proposal of this amendment.

In the spring the executive committee discussed making some special effort in behalf of the small libraries of the state not represented in the club. It was finally left to two members to make a trial of the plan proposed, and if satisfactory it should then be presented to the club for approval.

A call was accordingly issued to about 50 libraries of central Massachusetts to attend a meeting at West Brookfield on June 16. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Bay Path Library Club, with the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION OF BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB.

1. *Name.* This organization shall be called the Bay Path Library Club.
2. *Object.* Its object shall be to promote the interests of libraries in this section of the state of Massachusetts.
3. *Members.* Any librarian, library assistant, trustee of a library, or other persons interested in library work, may become a member upon payment of the annual assessment and shall cease to be a member upon non-payment.
4. *Officers.* The officers of the club shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who shall, together, constitute the executive committee, and shall serve till their successors are chosen. In the event of any vacancy occurring after the annual meeting, the executive committee shall have power of filling such vacancy.
5. *Meetings.* There shall be two or more meetings of the club in each year, one of which shall be the annual meeting to be held the first Wednesday in October, provided the date of the annual meeting may be changed in any year when all the members of the executive committee so agree.
6. *Dues and debts.* The annual assessment shall be 50 cents. No debt or obligation of any kind shall be contracted on behalf of the club except by a vote of the executive committee.
7. *Affiliation with the Massachusetts Library Club.* This club shall pay annually during the month of September to the treasurer of the Massachusetts Library Club 5 cents for each member. This shall entitle them to representation and vote at its meetings by one delegate for every 25 members.
8. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of those present at any stated meeting, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

The same week a call was issued by W. I. Fletcher and J. C. Dana to the librarians of the four western counties to attend a meeting at Springfield on June 27. This resulted in the formation of the Western Massachusetts Library Club with the same constitution as that of the Bay Path.

The question of affiliated clubs was thoroughly discussed and the following amendment was voted: "Any local library club in the states of Massachusetts or Rhode Island desiring affiliation with the Massachusetts Library Club may, with the consent of the executive committee, be represented in the club by one delegate for every 15 members, upon payment of an annual assessment of five cents for each member. A delegate not a member of the Massachusetts Library Club shall be entitled to a vote while representing an affiliated club."

The following resolution was also voted:

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Library

Club welcomes the formation of other affiliated clubs and deems it desirable that the club be represented, whenever possible, by a special delegate, or delegates, at the meetings of local affiliated clubs; and that the selection of delegates and the payment of expenses of such delegates be left to the discretion of the executive committee."

Miss Helen S. Carter, president of the Bay Path, and Mr. G. W. C. Stockwell, a member of the Western Massachusetts Library Club, reported for their respective clubs.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard University Library; 1st vice-president, J. L. Harrison, Providence Athenæum; 2d vice-president, E. M. Barton, American Antiquarian Society; Secretary, H. C. Wellman, Brookline Public Library; Recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Section; Treasurer, Miss Margaret D. McGuffey, Boston Public Library.

Special reports were given on what is being done by the normal schools of this state toward familiarizing their students with the use of libraries and books in school-work. Miss Christian reported for the Bridgewater Normal School, Mr. G. E. Nutting for Fitchburg, Miss Clarke for Framingham, Miss A. B. Jackson for North Adams, Mr. G. M. Jones for Salem, Miss Medlicott for Westfield, and Miss Townsend for Worcester. There was no report from Hyannis. Mr. W. E. Foster reported for the Rhode Island Normal School.

The reports showed that considerable was being done to familiarize the pupils with the personal use of books in study, but nothing in the way of teaching them how to teach their pupils to use books, nor of instructing them in the juvenile literature of the day.

The session closed with a paper by Miss M. S. R. James on the People's Palace, giving the history and working of that institution.

NINA E. BROWNE, Recorder.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit.

Secretary: Mrs. A. F. McDonnell, Bay City.

Treasurer: Miss Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

The eighth annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Bay City, Oct. 18-19, 1898. In March last the Bay City Public Library was moved into the quarters specially designed for it on the main floor of the new city hall. Here it has a spacious and well-lighted reading-room and a book-stack admirably arranged with a capacity of 25,000 volumes, nearly twice as many as now on hand. The visiting librarians were shown through the rooms and were much interested in studying the arrangement and the various conveniences provided for carrying on the work of the library.

The association was called to order at two o'clock p.m. in the council chamber adjoining the library. Here they first listened to an address of welcome from Hon. A. McEwan, mayor of the city. To this President Utley made an appropriate response and then deliv-

ered a brief address on the "Use of books." He spoke of the great increase in this use compared with former times, and enumerated some of its characteristics.

Miss Adah Canfield, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, sent in a paper on "Book-marking without labels," which in her absence was read by the secretary. The scheme is to write the numbers with pen and various colored inks directly upon the back of the book. When the ink is dry a coat of shellac protects it from wearing off or becoming soiled.

Miss Mary Conover, superintendent of the children's department, Detroit Public Library, read a paper on "What can the library do for the children?" She described the work which the Detroit library is doing for the children, both in its operation of travelling libraries in the public schools and in its special room for them. Speaking of the latter she said: "We try to make our room a sort of training school in the use of all the library generously offers. Our opportunities for giving personal assistance are chiefly along two lines—choosing for boys and girls books to their taste and helping them to find materials for school work, and furnishing teachers with books and articles for use in direct teaching or to enhance the interest of a proposed lesson." She spoke of the efforts to facilitate the work by means of card indexes on festivals, nature, flowers, animals, and similar topics, which have been found well worth the time and labor spent in making them. Full reading lists are also made out for festivals, children of different countries, and of plays and entertainments for children's holiday use. It is proposed to put the books for very young children by themselves. Picture scrap books are made to amuse the little ones. The same order and quietness are expected as in any other part of the library.

A paper on "Public school libraries" was read by Miss Genevieve Walton, librarian of the State Normal College. She pointed out the necessity in these days of advancing ideas in education of having every public school equipped with a library. There should be in it not merely the reference books which are essential to every school, but there should be good literature for the miscellaneous reading of the children, to train them in the right road and to give them a taste for good reading, and there should also be books useful to the teacher in his or her profession. These school libraries are of greater importance and value to the rural districts than to the towns. In many of the latter there are already libraries accessible to teachers and pupils, but the rural district is deprived of such advantages. She urged the school authorities to give earnest consideration to this matter and suggested methods for selecting books and assisting in organizing such libraries.

All the teachers of the high school were present to listen to the papers on children's reading and on school libraries. The evening session was attended by a considerable audience of residents of the city interested in educational matters. The exercises were enlivened by vocal music by a quartet of young men whose singing elicited much applause.

The first paper was by B. A. Finney, of the State University Library, on "High school instruction in the use of reference books." He said the inability of the average person to find a fact wanted or to verify a quotation, essay, or speech, is evidence of the necessity of at least some elementary instruction in our public school curriculum. With one or two exceptions nothing of the kind is now attempted in any high school in the state. He suggested courses of instruction of one or two hours a week in the use of dictionaries, encyclopedias of various sorts, year books, books of statistics, etc. He also gave an outline of a more elaborate course of bibliography, which should include indexing, with study of Poole's and other indexes, concordances, almanacs, and other books of miscellaneous information, gazetteers, etc. The paper was an eminently practical one and deserves to be brought to the attention of educators. This, with all the papers read at the meeting, will be printed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Next on the program was an interesting address by Mr. C. L. Collins, one of the trustees of the Bay City Library, on "The library from the point of view of the trustees." He said trustees are usually busy men, who cannot give their time to the details of library administration. These must necessarily be in the hands of the librarian. The trustees must, however, make it their business to look after the financial affairs of the institution; they must see to it that the library is run within its income. They must shape the general policy of the library and require the librarian to conform thereto. He strongly advocated the idea that every library should have a specialty, in which it ought to try and surpass other libraries. It should study the particular needs of its own community. The librarian should have the cordial support of the trustees and be allowed large liberty in his administration.

A. J. Cooke, librarian of the Bay City Library, gave a very entertaining talk on "Experiences of a book-hunter." He recounted many humorous incidents about the book-stalls and book auction stores of New York, and his reminiscences were thoroughly enjoyed.

Mr. J. H. Harris, principal of the Bay City High School, read a scholarly paper on "Books and culture." He discussed that culture which is the development of the whole nature and must not be confined within narrow lines. He cited examples of noble, generous culture among literary men of recent times.

After the close of the exercises those present repaired to a room on the second floor of the building, where there was a most interesting display of incunabula made by Mr. Kroencke, the binder for the library. There were numerous manuscripts dating from 700 to 1500, and a great number of printed books as early as 1450 to 1483. There were also many specimens of rare and beautiful bindings. The whole formed an exhibit of rarity and beauty, and it was highly appreciated. Refreshments were also served by Mrs. McDonnell.

At the opening of the morning session the committee on legislation reported that at the

approaching meeting of the state legislature efforts would be made to secure an amendment to the constitution restoring the clause as it stood prior to 1881, when it required that all moneys derived from criminal fines and forfeited bonds shall be devoted to library purposes. The committee will also try to secure legislation for a state library committee.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. M. Utley, Public Library, Detroit; Vice-presidents, Isabella C. Roberts, Public Library, Kalamazoo, Nellie S. Loving, Public School Library, Ann Arbor; Secretary, Mrs. Annie F. McDonnell, Bay City; Treasurer, Genevieve M. Walton, Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

A special committee was appointed to confer with the Typothetæ and the Michigan State Press Association, to arrange for a joint celebration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg in June, 1900, that being the date set for the celebration at Mainz. The association expects that the celebration will be in Detroit, and will take the form of an exposition of book rarities, fine printing and binding, etc., to be continued for a week or more.

After an hour devoted to the question-box and the selection of Ypsilanti as the place of next meeting the association adjourned.

The afternoon was devoted to a drive about the town, during which the Sage Library at West Bay City was visited. The carriages were then driven to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McDonnell, where a luncheon was served, after which all the visiting librarians were driven to their trains.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. W. W. Folwell, State University, Minneapolis.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Gratia Countryman, Public Library, Minneapolis.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: W. E. Jillson, Doane College, Crete.

Secretary: Miss Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.

Treasurer: Mrs. M. E. Abell, Public Library, Beatrice.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. H. Chase, Concord.

Secretary: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss A. E. Pickering, Public Library, Newington.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark.

Secretary: Miss Clara W. Hunt, Free Public Library, Newark.

Treasurer: Miss Cecelia C. Lambert, Public Library, Passaic.

The ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held by invitation of the Passaic Library at the Passaic Club House, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The Rev. Mr. Vennema, in a graceful address, welcomed the association, and Mr. Hill,

president of the association, responded most happily.

Miss Hitchler, of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library, read an interesting and instructive paper upon "The selection of books by a librarian." She thought that it was not only wise but in most instances absolutely necessary to keep within the stipulated book allowance, and that it was not only necessary, but proved sometimes detrimental to the success of the library if the librarian did not give people what they want; and she emphasized especially the importance of keeping in touch with the public.

Miss Hunt, of the Newark Library, followed with a helpful and suggestive paper upon "Some means by which children may be led to read better books." Animated discussion brought up the topic of Sunday-school libraries and the advisability of turning these collections over to the public library, and Mr. Chamberlain, of the Library Bureau, spoke of the expenditure of \$125 for 150 books in the Sunday-school, with which he was connected, of which the circulation was only 172 volumes; and these were not Sunday-school books so called, but duplicated many volumes to be found in the public library.

This matter was discussed with such vigor that the association voted to hold a special meeting during the winter to consider Sunday-school libraries.

Miss Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, read a most interesting paper upon "Slum novels and other fiction in relation to libraries."

After a charming luncheon provided by the trustees of the library the members of the association were driven to the Public Library, which occupies an ideal site overlooking the town. Miss Lambert, the librarian, did the honors, and everyone was impressed by the work accomplished.

The afternoon session was devoted to the election of officers and various other matters.

The "Library commission and travelling libraries bill" was discussed at length after a report presented by Mr. Kimball, chairman of the committee.

The committee, consisting of Mr. Kimball, chairman, Mr. Weeks, Mr. Sinclair, Miss Hitchler, and Miss Winsor, was re-appointed to confer with the federation of women's clubs in regard to securing the passage of the bill, and to further the library interests of the state. Prof. Richardson, of Princeton University, brought up the matter of a bibliography of state publications which he had undertaken to compile, and asked the co-operation of the association in checking the list.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Frank P. Hill, Newark; Vice-presidents, E. C. Richardson, Princeton; W. C. Kimball, Passaic; M. K. Stratton, Salem; Secretary, Clara W. Hunt, Newark; Treasurer, Cecelia C. Lambert, Passaic.

After a vote of thanks to the trustees, librarian, and all who had made the meeting so enjoyable, the association adjourned.

BEATRICE WINNER, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: A. L. Peck, Public Library, Gloversville.

Secretary: W. R. Eastman, State Library, Albany.

Treasurer: J. N. Wing, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York City.

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Robinson Locke, Toledo.

Secretary: Charles Orr, Case Library, Cleveland.

Treasurer: Miss K. W. Sherwood, Public Library, Cincinnati.

The fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at the Hotel Beckel, Dayton, Oct. 12 and 13. The local committee had made ample provision for the entertainment of the association, including a trolley ride to the National Military Home, a visit to the factory of the National Cash Register Company, and a banquet held at the Hotel Beckel on the evening of the 13th, and the meeting proved a most enjoyable one.

At the first session, opened on the morning of Oct. 12, about 100 delegates were in attendance. Frank Conover, president of the association, presided, and after a few cordial words of welcome delivered an address on "The library question: what it is, what it should be, and what is its true mission?" The secretary then presented his annual report, and general discussion and routine business followed.

The afternoon session was held at the Putnam Library of the National Military Home, from 3.30 to 5.30, having been preceded by a special band concert. This session was given up to a symposium on "Some obstacles to be overcome in starting and managing a small library," and was conducted in the absence of Mr. F. W. Ashley, of Painesville, by Mr. Martin Hensel, librarian of the Public School Library of Columbus, who read the paper prepared by Mr. Ashley. Miss Martha Mercer, of Mansfield, read a paper on "Some advantages of having the public library closely connected with the public schools," and Miss Etta G. McElwain, of Xenia, described the workings of the Xenia library, which is not supported by taxation, and has for 20 years depended upon paid memberships at \$1 per year for its support. Miss Elliott, of the Cleveland public schools, addressed the association on the control of the library by the school board and some of the objections to that system. Miss Granger read a paper upon "Some of the factors that enter into the selection of books for children too young to select for themselves," and Mr. Hensel spoke briefly of the management and support of the Columbus Public School Library.

At this meeting the election of officers took place, with the following results: President, Robinson Locke, of Toledo; Vice-presidents, Miss Olive Jones, of Columbus, Miss Alice Burrows, of Springfield, and Miss Pauline Edgerton, of Akron; Secretary, Charles Orr, of Cleveland, re-elected; Treasurer, Miss K.

W. Sherwood, of Cincinnati; Member of executive committee, E. C. Williams, of Adelbert College, Cleveland.

Mr. Locke, the president elect, thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him, and gave, on behalf of Toledo, an invitation to the association to hold its next annual meeting at that city. The selection of place for next meeting being the next business in order, Toledo was selected.

The evening session was held in the Dayton Public Library, after an enjoyable inspection of the library and the museum connected with it, the visitors being hospitably welcomed at an informal reception. Miss Lelia A. Thomas read a paper on "The child and the story," and "School libraries: pictures and books as aids in the school-room," were discussed by three teachers of the Dayton public schools—Miss Agnes Bruce, Miss L. P. Hall, and Miss May Crowell.

"Reading without tears" was a paper by Miss May Prentice, training teacher of the Normal School, Cleveland, who exhibited juvenile pictures and books, many of which, she said, should not be permitted to be used among children, and "The children's room" was described by Miss Linda A. Eastman, assistant librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Just previous to the evening session a Trustees' Section was organized and officers elected as follows: President, W. L. Crowell, of Toledo; Secretary, A. Sheldon, of Norwalk, and an executive committee consisting of Dr. W. J. Conklin, of Dayton, Miss Olive Jones, of Columbus, and E. A. Jones, of Massillon.

The morning session of the 13th was held at the Hotel Beckel. At this session a committee was appointed to further library extension work, said committee to be composed of the chairman of the State Library Commission, Hon. J. F. McGrew, of Springfield, Charles Orr, and three members to be announced by President Conover before the close of this meeting, who are to serve for one, two, and three years respectively, a successor to one being elected at each annual meeting. Mr. Conover afterwards named Miss Linda A. Eastman, Miss Esther Crawford, and Miss Alice Boardman.

Hon. L. D. Bonebrake, State Commissioner of Common Schools, showed his interest in the work of the library by his presence and in an able address to the association. Hon. J. F. McGrew also was present and spoke, pledging his assistance in the furtherance of library work. Hon. Washington T. Porter, president Public Library Board of Cincinnati, described the new library law in force in Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and spoke of the fine piece of sculpture—the bust of James E. Murdock—recently presented to the Cincinnati Library by Dr. Whelpley, the librarian.

"The duty of the trustee to the library" was discussed by Mr. Locke, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Brett, Mr. Jones, Miss McElwain, and Mr. Shuey. Mr. Shuey suggested the factory as a place where great good can be accomplished in library extension work.

The visit to the National Cash Register

Works was the feature of the afternoon. Ample provision had been made for the entertainment of the members of the association, who were shown through the interesting plant of this company by a corps of trained guides. Mr. Patterson, the president, personally conducted a stereopticon exhibition in the beautiful little auditorium of the company.

The session of the College Section was taken up with a discussion of the "Classification of American history in a college or reference library." Charles Orr was re-elected president of the section and Miss Olive Jones re-elected secretary.

In the evening a banquet at the Hotel Beckel, which was largely attended and excellently planned, was the enjoyable conclusion of a pleasant and profitable meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: James G. Barnwell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Mary P. Farr, Philadelphia Normal School.

Treasurer: Miss Jean E. Graffen, Free Library of Philadelphia.

The first meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for this season was held on Monday, Oct. 10, in the Roxborough branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. A large party went out by train and trolley, and found the room gaily ornamented with palms and plants of various kinds, which had been kindly contributed by the neighbors of the branch as a welcome to the club.

The main subject of the evening was the applied use of photography to public libraries. The Camera Club of Roxborough attended in good force and was cordially welcomed by Mr. Barnwell, the president, on his calling the meeting to order.

After the routine business a paper was read by Mr. John Ashurst, 3d, librarian-in-charge of the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library. His paper was able and interesting, and brought out strongly the advantages which could be secured to the young readers of our libraries if publishers would issue a series of standard books, illustrated by photographic copies of the works of the great artists of the world who have devoted their talent to illustrating, if not the books themselves which have become the heritage of all young people, at least the subjects on which these books are written. He contrasted the difference between the "Age of fable," without illustrations and with illustrations, and referred to the debt that such books as "Trilby," "Alice in Wonderland," "Don Quixote," "Pickwick," and a hundred others which will easily suggest themselves, owe to the artist skill of Du Maurier, Hablot K. Browne, Tenniel, and their compeers. The paper was full of suggestions, and the club hopes to publish it in a short time as one of its "Occasional papers."

Mr. John Thomson followed, at the request of the chairman, with a statement of the immense advantages reaped by the highest students through the use of photography in the repro-

duction of photographic facsimiles of many of the most important manuscripts and books existent in the world. He dwelt particularly upon the first folio of Shakespeare, the 43 photographic facsimiles of the quartos, and the magnificent work accomplished by the great governments of the world in placing in the hands of all readers photographic facsimiles of the great codices of the Bible preserved in the national libraries of London, Paris, and St. Petersburg. He also congratulated libraries on being able to procure the remarkable 25-volume folio work completed by B. F. Stevens, of London, enabling us all to read the thousands of letters and documents relating to the Revolution between the years 1773-1783, preserved in the European archives. By means of photography, students, who never could hope to visit the great national libraries of Europe, are able to study priceless manuscripts which otherwise must be inaccessible.

Mr. Barnwell called attention to a scheme of 20 years ago proposed by Mr. Henry Stevens, the brother of B. F. Stevens, to publish for libraries photographic facsimiles of the title-pages of rare works, so that the catalogs of scattered libraries should contain not only records of the treasures described but also place before the eyes of readers photographic facsimiles of title-pages of these great treasures, with the benefit of seeing the spacing adopted in each case and also full details of the imprints, on which so much often turns which is of interest to the bibliographer.

Some other members followed with questions and remarks, and, with a pleasant social chat over coffee and lemonade, a most enjoyable evening came to a conclusion.

The next meeting will be held in the Drexel Institute, when Mr. Warrington will give an address on "Early American Psalmody," illustrating it with the assistance of 25 voices.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: C. A. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton.

Secretary: Miss Alice Shepard, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Miss M. M. Robison, Public Library, Amherst.

The second meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held on Thursday, Oct. 20, at the Berkshire Athenæum, Pittsfield.

The morning session opened at 10.45. In the absence of the president, Mr. Cutter, H. H. Ballard presided, and also delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum, and extended an invitation from Mr. W. R. Plunkett to lunch at "The Wendell."

Rev. H. S. Johnson delivered an interesting address on "The relations of the library to the community," touching upon the influence of the library in commercial life, and the help given by it to the spiritual life.

Mr. H. H. Ballard opened the discussion on "The library and local history" by first stating that he had never realized the importance

of seemingly minor details of library work as much as during the past year. Accurate cataloging is important, and it is the duty of the librarian to bring the right books and the right readers together. The library has to do with local history in collecting and preserving material and in the compilation and creation of it.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher cited as an instance of the importance of the preservation of local material the case of an antiquarian in New Haven who had by great labor unearthed evidence that every town in Connecticut had a public library in the latter part of the 18th century, while the facts were quite lost to the knowledge of even the best informed people in the various towns.

Mr. Dana, of Springfield, spoke of what had been done in the preservation of local matter in Colorado. He had at times felt the benefits to be derived would not justify spending an undue amount of time and money.

The secretary, Miss Alice Shepard, read her report on "What the libraries of Western Massachusetts are doing for our schools." She stated that 50 inquiries were sent to different towns on this subject and 34 answered. The reports were encouraging and showed how helpful the libraries are to the schools.

On entering "The Wendell" the entire party were taken to the roof, and all were charmed with the fine view of Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills.

The afternoon session was devoted to brief talks on "How to encourage the use of the library." Mr. George Stockwell spoke from the standpoint of the public. Miss Richmond, librarian of the Adams Public Library, thought the library should be attractive and home-like. Mrs. Hawks, of Williamsburg, gave several helpful suggestions; and Miss Smith, of Huntington, gave an interesting account of how the library is progressing in that town. The meeting was then opened for discussion. Mr. Stockwell regretted the manner in which the children are now taught the alphabet. Oftentimes they have not learned it according to the old-fashioned method, and do not know the order of the letters and have much trouble in looking up words in the dictionary. It was voted to inquire by circular of the superintendent of schools in Western Massachusetts regarding the amount of instruction given to the pupils in the public schools in the use of dictionaries.

The thanks of the association were extended to Mr. Plunkett for his hospitality, and the secretary was directed to extend sympathy to Mr. C. A. Cutter in his recent bereavement.

The constitution reads that there shall be two or more meetings in each year, and all present favored meeting again before the next regular meeting in June.

SARAH C. NELSON.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. M. Stevenson, Carnegie Library, Allegheny.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss Elizabeth Wales, Carnegie Free Library, Braddock.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss S. C. Hagar, Fletcher Free Library, Burlington.

Secretary: Miss M. L. Titcomb, Free Library, Rutland.

Treasurer: E. F. Holbrook, Proctor.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Dr. E. A. Birge, City Library, Madison.

Secretary: Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Public Library, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: Miss Maude A. Earley, Public Library, Chippewa Falls.

NORTH WISCONSIN TRAVELLING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Mrs. E. E. Vaughn, Ashland.

Secretary and Treasurer: Miss Janet Green, Vaughn Library, Ashland.

Library Clubs.

LIBRARY CLUB OF BUFFALO, N. Y.

President: H. L. Elmendorf, Public Library.

Secretary-Treasurer: Miss E. M. Edwards, Buffalo Historical Society.

The Library Club of Buffalo has perfected its organization by the adoption of a constitution, and the election of officers, as listed, with the addition of E. P. Van Duzee, Grosvenor Library, and Miss Elizabeth Renninger, Buffalo Catholic Institute, vice-presidents. Meetings will be held monthly, on the third Tuesday and the third Wednesday alternately. The club now numbers 75 members, representing 18 libraries.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. W. Gates, Hammond Library.

Secretary: C. B. Roden, Public Library, Chicago.

Treasurer: Miss M. E. Ahern, Public Libraries, 215 Madison street.

The Chicago Library Club opened the season with an interesting and well-attended meeting on Oct. 6, 1898. Herbert W. Gates, president, called the meeting to order shortly after eight o'clock with a brief introductory address upon the purposes of the club and the lines upon which, in his opinion, its work ought to be planned. He expressed the thought that the club work, instead of being confined to technical and professional topics, ought rather to be directed toward promoting the relations of the library to the community and to its educational and moral advancement.

Reports were received from various committees on the status of the work assigned them, which gave evidence of the energy of the members and promised well for the success of the several projects upon which the club is engaged. The union periodical list is almost ready for the press, and as soon as the necessary provisions for the cost of printing have been made this work will be brought out. The committee on home libraries reported that an examination of the stock at the Armour Institute, which had heretofore carried on the home library work, showed that about one-half the required num-

ber of books and carrying cases were available, and that when another 100 books were secured the work could be resumed under the auspices of the club. Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the Chicago Normal School and chairman of this committee, suggested that volunteers to take charge of the cases could probably be found among the students at that institution. The committee was made permanent, with instructions to present an estimate of the probable expenses of the undertaking.

The committee on prison libraries, created to investigate the feasibility of establishing suitable libraries in the local prisons, in line with suggestions made by Judge C. G. Neely at the March meeting, reported that, after a visit to the two principal penal institutions of the city, the Cook County Jail and the Bridewell (city prison), the committee considered the field a promising one and the prospect most encouraging. The officials at the county jail had expressed considerable interest in the idea and had promised assistance and co-operation, while the Bridewell authorities, though less enthusiastic, had offered no objections to the plan. Mr. Hervey White, chairman, stated that if a small number of books could be collected at once he would take personal charge of them at the county jail.

The club constitution was amended in several particulars, among other changes being the time of the meetings, which was changed from the first to the second week of the month, and the club season extended by the addition of the month of April, making seven instead of six regular meetings a year. Mr. Rutherford P. Hayes was elected a member of the club.

Miss M. E. Ahern delivered an entertaining address on the Omaha library conference, giving an account of the business transacted as well as of the social features and the beauties and sights of the exposition, at the close of which the meeting adjourned.

C. B. RODEN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

Secretary: T. W. Idle, Columbia University Library.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, N. Y. Free Circulating Library.

The New York Library Club held its second meeting of the season on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Lenox Library building, Fifth avenue and 70th street, New York City.

President Bostwick called the meeting to order at 8 p.m., and said that the papers to be read that evening had been arranged to illustrate the special characteristics of the Lenox Library. After that the committee on Federation of the N. Y. Library Club and the N. Y. State Library Association was called upon to report. This committee reported progress and asked to be continued.

Mr. Wilberforce Eames then read an interesting paper, entitled "Historical account of the Lenox Library," giving among other things an entertaining personal sketch of the life and bookish habits of its founder, James Lenox. He also spoke of the special collections con-

tained in Lenox: the music, the American genealogy, and the town histories, which were shelved in the room of the meeting.

Mr. Victor H. Paltsits then followed with a paper on "Its book treasures and art rarities," enumerating briefly the different paintings of the three collections—Lenox, Stewart, and W. W. Astor—by subject and artist, and touching upon the 30 specimens of sculpture and bronzes in the Lenox Halls. "The Lenox in its collection of book rarities," said Mr. Paltsits, "is the British Museum of America."

"Its method of cataloging incunabula, or 15th century books," was then read by Mr. Axel E. Sylvan, and was followed by an account of "Its historical manuscripts and prints," ably expounded by Harry M. Lydenberg, who illustrated his remarks concerning the Emmet collection with specially large catalog cards prepared for the purpose and by a regular card catalog, which was inspected by members of the club after the meeting.

"Its map department" was discussed by Mr. Thomas Letts, who spoke of the difficulties and dangers attending accurate map-making by expert draughtsmen and gave some very useful information regarding the care, the shelving, and the cataloging of maps.

Mr. Charles D. Gillis' paper was entitled "Its department of American genealogy and local history," and mentioned a number of the works on these subjects contained in the Lenox Library.

The last paper, "Its musical collections," was read by Miss Mary L. Avery, and was devoted mainly to classification. The next meeting of the club will be held in January.

Theresa Hitchler, *Secretary pro tem*.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON CITY.

President: Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, Cosmos Club.

Secretary: F. H. Parsons, U. S. Naval Observatory.

Treasurer: T. L. Cole, Statute Law Book Co.

Meetings: Second Wednesday evening of each month.

The 33d regular meeting of the association was held at the Columbian University, Oct. 12, 1898. Dr. Bolton presided and about 30 members were present. The changes which have occurred during the summer months among the members were noted as follows: Miss Edith E. Clarke resigned from the office of the superintendent of public documents to accept the librarianship of the University of Vermont. Miss M. A. Gilkey resigned as librarian of the Washington Free Public Library to accept a position in the Library of Congress. Col. Weston Flint was appointed librarian of the Washington City Library. Rev. Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., has been relieved as librarian of the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University by Fr. Francis Barnum, S. J. The graduates' library of that institution is still under Father Shandelle's direction.

Several publications by members were read by title—among others A. P. C. Griffin's "List of books relating to Hawaii" and H. C. Bolton's "Catalog of scientific periodicals, 1665—

class quite eclipsed their predecessors in originality by entertaining in the Forbes Manor House, an historic mansion the other side of the Hudson. Open fires blazed and candles lighted a long table loaded with the most substantial cheer. The old house so long deserted echoed again with many a song and dance. A more ideal place for a Hallowe'en party could hardly be imagined.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATION.

The following statistics, compiled by Miss Florence Woodworth, are interesting as pointing to the better quality of library work which must inevitably follow the more thorough general education of library students.

Of the 266 students matriculated in the classes of 1888-1900, 116 hold degrees and 43 have taken partial college courses, *i.e.*, 159 students, or more than half the whole number matriculated, have had full or partial college courses. The proportion of college graduates in each class is constantly increasing. Of the 31 students in the class of 1900 there are only four, or 12½ per cent., who have not had college training.

Among the 159 students who have had college work, 61 colleges are represented; Wellesley leading with 19, followed by Smith 14, Cornell 13, Vassar 11, Michigan 10, Harvard and Mt. Holyoke eight each, Nebraska and Northwestern five each, Alfred (N. Y.), Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Syracuse, and Yale four each. The 47 other colleges, including Newnham College (Cambridge) and Heidelberg University, have had from one to three representatives.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following students have enrolled in the library school, class of 1899.

Alvaretta P. Abbott, Milford, Ct.; Elizabeth Singler Balch, Philadelphia; Grace P. Baldwin, Worcester, Mass.; Roberta Bolling, Baltimore, Md.; Louise F. Buhrman, Chambersburg, Pa.; Virginia C. Castleman, Herndon, Va.; Caspar Gregory Dickson, St. Paul, Minn.; Edith N. Gawthrop, Wilmington, Del.; Margaret Hill Hilles, Wilmington, Del.; Laura B. Hixson, Elizabeth, N. J.; Marjorie L. Holmes, Oxford, Maine; Elizabeth S. Ingersoll, West Bay City, Mich.; Hetty S. Johnston, Philadelphia; Amelia A. Landis, Allentown, Pa.; Caroline A. Longacre, Philadelphia; Annie F. Petty, Archdale, N. C.; Edith A. Phelps, Springfield, Mo.; Flora B. Roberts, Lapeer, Mich.; Marion E. Stanger, Philadelphia; Virginia Weeks, Sharon Hill, Pa.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The register of students entering for the first-year course for 1898-99 is as follows:

Julia Margaret Benton, Sewickley, Penn.
Sarah F. Copeland, Columbus, O. Graduate, '97, Mt. Holyoke College.
Mabel Augusta Frothingham, Westfield, N. J. Graduate, '94, Salem State Normal School.
Susan Margaret Griggs, Hanover, N. H.

Maud Ellen Johnson, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Mary A. Kingsbury, Glastonbury, Ct.
Margaret W. Lee, Wilkes-barré, Pa. Vassar College, 1891-92.
Esther B. Owen, Buckland, Ct.
Lizzie G. Parker, Geneva, N. Y.
Amy Louise Phelan, Oakland, Cal. Univ. of California, 1895-97.
Mabel Shryock, Zanesville, O.
Eleanor M. Sunderland, Cleveland, O.
Lida V. Thompson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Wellesley, 1894-96.
Christine S. Trepp, Brooklyn, N. Y. Berlin University, 1895-96, and Sorbonne, 1896.
Florence A. Watts, Franklin Falls, N. H.
Jessie Welles, Wilkes-barré, Pa. Elmira College, 1881-83.
Bertha S. Wildman, Wallingford, Ct.
Grace R. Wright, Natick, Mass. Wellesley, 1897-98.

Four students have registered for second-year work, as follows:

Carrie Clifton Dennis, Lincoln, Neb. Univ. of Nebraska, 1889-91.
Harriot E. Hassler, Meadville, Penn. Allegheny College, 1895-97.
Abbie R. Knapp, Comstock, Mich.
Julia Tombs Rankin, Atlanta, Ga.

The entrance examinations for 1899 will be given June 24, 1899, instead of in September. This has reference to both the institute and the local library examination. If the change proves advisable, the examinations will always thereafter be given in June.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The school has this year registered 40 students, nine in the senior class and 31 in the junior class. The new students represent the following institutions: Iowa Wesleyan University, Knox College, Luther College, Decorah, Ia., Northwestern University, Ohio Female College, Platteville (Wis.) Normal School, Syracuse University, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wooster (O.) University, University of Upsala, Sweden, and the state universities of Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin.

The Library Club, which comprises the library staff, the library school, and the librarians of Champaign and Urbana, considers literary and other topics which are allied to library work, but it does not deal with the technical subjects which are included in the library school course.

The subject for the October meeting was "Modern methods of illustrating books and periodicals." This was presented by Professor Frederick, director of the School of Art and Design. The lecture was illustrated by many samples of each process and these were hung in the library school study room for the week following, for careful examination.

The lecture for the November meeting will be by Professor Ricker, head of the Department of Architecture, and Dean of the College of Engineering. The subject, "Library build-

ings," will be illustrated by 75 lantern slides, many of which have been obtained specially for this occasion. The dark room of the College of Engineering has been placed at the disposal of the club for the afternoon.

In December Professor Dodge, head of the Department of English, will lecture before the club on "Various editions of Shakespeare."

The course in advanced bibliography this year is devoted to study of subject lists presented by specialists in the university. Thus far the following subjects have been given: architecture and the allied arts, by Dean Ricker; psychology, by assistant Professor Hylan; law by head Professor Pickett.

The young women of the school have formed a class in the women's gymnasium, for regular drill twice a week, in Delsarte and Swedish movements. The same students are also preparing scenes from "The rivals," under the direction of Miss Carpenter, director of the women's gymnasium. The play will be given before the Women's Department of the university, early in January.

The musical students in the school enjoy membership in the choral society of the university, which is composed of faculty and students. It numbers now about 100 voices.

The class in advanced reference work is taking a course in publications of learned societies, given by the reference librarian, Miss Straight. The outline for study of a society covers its bibliography, history, functions, membership, meetings, officers, publications, support, prizes, and library. The lists given for study have been revised by professors in the university to ensure a practical selection.

Those given thus far are: Smithsonian Institution.

Scientific societies: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Natural Sciences, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Philosophical Society, British Association for Advancement of Science, French Academy of Science, National Academy of Sciences, Royal Society of London.

Historical societies: American Historical Association; and historical associations of New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland.

Social science associations: American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Economic Association, American Social Science Association, American Statistical Association.

Literary societies: Shakspeare Society, New York; Browning Society, Boston; Dante Society, Cambridge, Mass.; American Dante Society, New York (National); Browning Society, London; Chaucer Society, London; Shakspeare Society, London; New Shakspeare Society, London; English Goethe Society; Carlyle Society.

College and university publications, exclusive of those issued by students, by the library (except Harvard "Bibliographical contributions"), by experiment stations, and publications which are merely records, includes universities of California, Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford, jr., Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wisconsin.

Reviews.

BOLTON, Henry Carrington. Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals, 1665-1895; together with chronological tables and a library check-list. 2d ed. Washington, (Smithsonian Institution,) 1897. 7+1247 p. l. 8°.

The first edition of this catalog appeared in 1885 and was briefly reviewed in the yearly report on cataloging for that year presented at the Lake George conference. (L. J., 10:264-5.) The period covered was 1665-1882, with addenda including 1883-4. A second edition has now appeared, bringing down the record from 1882 to 1895, with the addition of 3600 new titles. As the original list contained about 5000 entries, the total is now raised to 8600. Although this work is well known to librarians and scientific workers, yet its scope is sometimes misapprehended. It is not a catalog of learned societies or of their publications. For them the student is still dependent upon Scudder's catalog, published in 1876. The present catalog "is intended to contain the principal independent periodicals of every branch of pure and applied science, published in all countries from the rise of this literature to the present time" (preface). "While medicine has been excluded, anatomy, physiology, and veterinary science, being related to zoölogy, have been admitted. With a few exceptions serials constituting transactions of learned societies have been omitted; those admitted either form part of a series begun or ending in an independent periodical, or are presumably not exclusively devoted to the proceedings of the societies by which they are edited." (Ib.)

Work upon the new edition of Bolton was in progress four years ago, when it was announced at the Denver conference (1895) that the author had sent an expert to copy new titles at Columbia College library and elsewhere. (L. J., 20:C66.) Of the 3600 new titles over one-half apparently are new periodicals established since 1882, while the minor half are periodicals not included in the earlier edition. While the subjects treated are the same in both editions the proportions are changed. Thus the number of additions is three-fifths of the number of original entries, while there are three times as many entries under the following subjects in the index of the new edition: milling, ornithology, photography, sanitary science, veterinary science, and viticulture; four times as many for electricity; four and a half for psychology; and under wood-industries 21 in the new edition as against two in the old. These figures cannot be taken, of course, as indicating a corresponding increase in the number of newly established periodicals; for, as we have said above, nearly a half of the new entries—judging from those beginning with the letter A—are older periodicals not before cataloged. We find, on consulting the references under Psychology, that the first edition had 10 entries and the new 45, of which 22 date from 1883 or later, including those discontinued since.

Following the alphabetical catalog are the chronological tables, in which the sequence of about 600 periodicals, or seven per cent. of the whole number, is exhibited. Only one addition is made to the earlier edition. Indexes to more than a single volume and supplementary volume are indicated.

The index of subjects gives references by serial number to the body of the work. There are 98 subjects presented. We should have been glad to see short titles given under each subject instead of serial numbers. The long lists of bare numbers remind one unpleasantly of a certain government catalog that has long been a shining example of how not to make an index. The Boston co-operative list of periodicals has graciously given us titles under each subject, and apparently without thereby much increasing the size of the work.

The library check-list of the present edition is, the author assures us, "far more complete than the former and justifies the delay of nearly 12 months in the publication of the volume" (preface). It contains references by the serial numbers of 3160 periodicals to American libraries where (complete?) sets may be found. The number noted in the first check-list was 2150; the net increase is thus 1010 periodicals out of the 3600 additions. 200 circulars were sent out and 133 libraries responded, and their holdings are entered in the list. The publication of this check-list should not deter any of our libraries from compiling co-operative lists of their neighborhoods, because the list does not pretend to give exact holdings of all scientific and technical periodicals, nor does it include general or special periodicals not falling within its field, while it is for the latter that co-operative lists are much needed.

In spite of the increased size of the list the bulk of the book is increased very little, owing to the thinner paper on which it is printed. The work shows evidence of immense industry, of careful, conscientious attention to accuracy, and a masterly grasp of the subject. Including as it does periodicals in all languages, Dr. Bolton's catalog is a manual for scientific workers in all countries. To librarians the publication of this work means a saving of time and labor in cataloging their sets. Is the time far distant when the "hunting up" of bibliographical points by the librarian will all have been done for him in special catalogs?

W. S. M.

JORDELL, J. *Repertoire bibliographique des principales revues françaises pour l'année 1897*; preface de Henri Stein. Paris, Per Lamm [N. Y., Lemcke & Buechner, 1898.] 10 + 210 p. O.

A few months since we noted the issue of a German index to current periodicals, and now M. Jordell's welcome volume extends the system to France, and adds yet another link to the chain of periodical indexes that have developed from the original Poole. The work of

Mr. Fletcher, in his indexes to current periodicals begun in 1884, was followed in 1890 by the yearly index of the *Review of Reviews*, which in turn has been succeeded by Dietrich's "Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Literatur" for periodicals of 1896, and by the present French index for periodicals of 1897. M. Henri Stein, the well-known bibliographer, contributes to the present work an interesting preface, in which he refers to the example set by America in this branch of bibliography, and pays fitting tribute to the devotion and enthusiasm of M. Jordell, the worthy successor of Lorenz, and editor of the "Catalogue annuel de la librairie française," to whose enterprise the present index bears fresh witness.

The index is a compact, well-printed octavo, analyzing 146 French periodicals appearing in 1897, and containing at a rough estimate about 9000 entries. It strikes therefore a middle note between the "Annual literary index" with its 136 periodicals and 11,000 entries, and the German index with its 275 periodicals and 14,500 entries. It is divided into a subject list and an author list, prefaced by a table of the periodicals indexed, giving the abbreviations used. The subject entries include author, title, volume and page entry, while the shorter author entries give briefer titles and reference to the issue of the periodical without paging. The subject list is naturally of special usefulness, and the care and thoroughness with which entries have been made deserve a special word of praise. Entries relating to two subjects are as a rule placed under both, as for instance "L'Abbaye benedictine de Silos," which appears under both Abbayes and Silos. At the same time somewhat fuller cross-references might have been given, as we note under *Oeil* references only to *Couleurs* and *Optique*, but no allusion to *Cataract*, under which head three titles are listed. This, however, is a minor detail, and the index as a whole is a most satisfactory and useful tool. It should be of value in all American libraries, for even in those where French periodicals are not taken, it will guide the student to material that he may obtain through other channels. The periodicals indexed in the volume cover the chief French general, scientific, technical and medical publications including special society bulletins, transactions, etc. Only important articles and original contributions are indexed; fiction, poetry, etc., are omitted, and indeed the lighter "general" periodical literature so fully represented in the American indexes has but slight consideration. It is stated that the list of periodicals included is far from comprehensive, but that the present index is tentative in its character, and it is hoped that its scope may be enlarged and its usefulness extended with future issues. This hope will be echoed by all, but whether its fulfilment prove practicable or not, M. Jordell has in the publication of the present index performed a notable service to bibliography at large, and his devoted and skilful labor should receive cordial recognition and practical support.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

GLADSTONE'S address "On books and the housing of them," which appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1890, and was reprinted in L. J., 15:139, has been issued in a neat little volume by M. F. Mansfield, New York.

LIBRARIANS AT PLAY. (*In The Speaker* [London], Oct. 22, 1898. 18:485-487).

A semi-humorous satire provoked by the papers of the Second International Library Conference of 1897. "We have lately spent a pleasant afternoon musing over these papers. Their variety is endless, and the dispositions of mind displayed by these librarians are wide as the poles asunder. Some of them babble like babies; others are evidently austere scholars. Some are gravely bent on the best methods of classifying catalogs, economizing space, and sorting borrowers' cards; others, scorning such mechanical details, bid us regard libraries, and consequently librarians, as the primary factors in human evolution."

LOCAL.

Binghamton (N. Y.) City School L. (Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '98.) Added 496; total 11,390. Issued 55,107. No. borrowers 5384.

Braddock (Pa.) Carnegie F. L. The first number of the *Journal* of the Carnegie Club and Library, for October, devotes considerable space to an explanation and description of the library. It contains also short lists on Andrew Carnegie and on "Useful books for women."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Pratt Institute F. L. The library chapter of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association reports that the work of the home libraries during the year 1897-98 has been interesting and successful. Three active circles have been in operation. In the oldest, now in its fourth year, two sets of books have been read by the 18 members, current topics have been discussed, verses memorized, and games enjoyed; the second reaches 12 members in similar fashion, and the third, formed in May, 1897, is in the Italian quarter, its name being I. C. and its badge a brass hook and eye. It has about 20 members. A new feature of the work of the library chapter is its co-operation with the Children's Aid Society in furnishing their visitors to take charge of a weekly evening class at the Newsboy's Home, where an attempt has been made to interest the boys in the travelling libraries, lent by the New York State Library, and in the nucleus of a collection of books owned by the society.

Camden, N. J. Pyne Poynt L. On Oct. 20 the anniversary of the Pyne Poynt Library Co. was celebrated in the First Presbyterian church. S. C. Otts, a director of the library, presided, and John Thomson, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, delivered an address in advocacy of the establishment and maintenance in Camden of a really large, well-managed, and properly equipped free library. He recalled

the several meetings he had previously attended and congratulated the inhabitants on the fact of having already obtained a building which was to be devoted to free library purposes. He thought that possibly the best hopes of the library lay in the fact that their newly appointed librarian, Miss Champion, was authorized by her trustees to carry out the arrangement of the library on open-shelf principles. He pointed out how it was no discouragement that the Pyne Poynt Library and the new free library were both small institutions, and illustrated how small beginning often lead to very rapid developments, quoting the Free Library of Philadelphia, which, six years ago, had been in a small room in the city hall, and now consisted of a library on Chestnut street and 13 branches.

One result of this meeting has since given great satisfaction. It is proposed to affiliate the two local libraries and make the Pyne Poynt Library a branch of the Camden Free Public Library. This is a practical and well-considered plan, and the result cannot but be beneficial to each institution and to the city.

Chicago P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending May 31, '98.) Added 14,649; total 235,385. During the year 20,450 v. were bound at a cost of \$8701.90. Issued, home use 1,346,131 (fict. 41.35%; juv. 24.50%), of which 744,995 were issued through the 50 delivery stations. No record of reading-room use is kept, but the estimated attendance is given as 600,000. There were 106,386 recorded visitors to the reference room, to whom 299,967 v. were issued, in addition to the very large unrecorded use of open-shelf books. There were 94 books for the blind used in the building and 598 issued for home use. The attendance at the six branch reading-rooms is given as 310,311. New registration 40,607; total registration 68,814, of whom 37,175 are men.

Naturally the great event of the year was the removal to the beautiful new building, and the greater part of the report is given up to this, the addresses made at the dedicatory exercises being printed in full as appendix C. The routine work of the year has, of course, been increased by the improved equipment, and its various divisions are concisely presented. The home circulation shows an increase of 130,668 over the preceding year, and the use of all departments show development. The number of delivery stations were increased from 31 to 50, and eight more were later established; the compensation of station keepers averaged 2.25 c. for each book circulated. There are now 193 persons in the service of the library.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. It has been decided to establish a children's room in the library.

Dayton (O.) P. L. Rpt.—year ending Aug. 31, '98.) Added 2294; total 43,734. Issued, home use 125,124 (fict. 49.5%; juv. fict. 25%); lib. use 75,026. In the reference-room 11,100 v. of bound periodicals were consulted, and 15,488 current periodicals and 24,189 newspapers were read. No. cardholders 7074. Receipts \$18,863.50; expenses \$11,607.34.

In addition to the usual routine work "the school department and training class have been in operation during the year; a delivery station has been opened in South Park, and a number of important changes to the building have been made in order to accommodate the growing needs of the library." From the school department 23,413 v. were issued to the children for school use, and 1318 for vacation reading. "The reclassification of the library and the analytical dictionary card-catalog, begun in January, 1895, have been placed upon a sound basis for future development, with settled codes of rules and increased capacity and efficiency through clerical assistance to be drawn from the recent training class."

Columbia Univ. L. The annual report of the president, for the year ending June 30, 1898, gives interesting details of the work of the library during the period. There have been added 16,377, of which 5636 v. were gifts. The home use during the eight and a half months of use was 47,832, both accessions and issues having been decreased by the interruption of the library's work due to its removal to the beautiful new building. In the general reading-room 30,373 v. were used though general reference use is unrecorded.

"At the new site the system of departmental libraries has been largely extended. This has been made possible by the facilities for such libraries which have been provided in the new buildings. The departmental library contains, for the most part, the books and periodicals which are of interest only to the specialist. Any book so shelved can be withdrawn for use in the general reading-room, or, in case of need, for home use. Practically, the system places the books which are of interest to the specialist directly under his control, and treats the occasional reader as the exception rather than the rule. In the absence of the departmental library, just the reverse is the effect. The system of departmental libraries is especially useful at the new Columbia, because, in almost every case, the departments naturally affiliated to each other are found under the same roof, and the departmental libraries of kindred departments, therefore, are easily accessible to the students of all.

"The removal of the library from one building to another afforded an unusual opportunity to take an accurate and complete inventory of the books. Since 1883, the library had been administered in the building upon the 49th street site in the freest possible way. Probably 100,000 volumes, more or less, had been accessible upon the shelves to any and every reader obtaining entry to the building. It was well understood that this privilege of ready access to the shelves was likely to involve a certain loss of books year by year. On the other hand, it was believed that this loss would be a small price to pay for the advantage to the great body of students of having access to the books upon the shelves. The inventory, when completed, showed 1650 volumes unaccounted for. Of this number 282 were found on rearranging the books

in the new building. Upon the basis of these figures, during 14 years the losses have amounted to a little less than 100 volumes a year, or eight volumes a month. These figures seem to be rather larger than they ought to be, and yet I think there is no disposition to limit in any serious way the privilege of access to the shelves."

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. The library's 25th anniversary was celebrated on Oct. 13 and 14, in attractive fashion. The library was prettily decorated with plants and autumn foliage in jardinières of pumpkins, and was open for public inspection; special exhibits of various loan collections were made; and public meetings were held on the evening of both days in the council chamber, when papers were read and addresses made upon subjects connected with the library. Visitors to the library during the celebration received attractive souvenirs of purple, bearing on one side a picture of the city hall, in which is the library, and on the other the names of the Evanston writers represented in the library. The speakers at the public meeting emphasized the need of an independent library building.

Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute L. Miss Herron, the librarian, gives the following interesting summary of the use of the library: "It is open to all for reading and study, or for the delivery of books daily from 8.30 a.m. to 6.15 p.m., except for half an hour at noon. It is also open on Sunday afternoon and on Saturday evening—the only evening in the week when the students are not in school or in study-hour. On the other evenings of the week the seniors keep their study-hour there from seven to nine o'clock, with free access to all the regular reference books, and to a large number of others placed on the shelves for this special purpose. To make room for the class to study evenings, the papers and magazines are cleared from the tables and put away, and extra tables and chairs are brought out. The seniors fill the room, and during the past year have crowded it so that we have been unable to admit the normal class or the night school seniors to this privilege.

"We receive constantly from the trade school instructors, the foremen of the shops, the office employes, and others who are occupied all day requests for permission to at least come in and read the papers and magazines in the evening, but are obliged to refuse them on account of the lack of space.

"As is the case in most school libraries, our reference work is much larger than our circulation, yet in something less than two years past we have registered very nearly a thousand borrowers, and during the school year just closed have had a circulation averaging 630 a month. We have not quite 9000 volumes in all, and about 650 students. The average for the same month last year was 575.

"With our travelling libraries, we are hoping every year to reach more and more of our graduates in the field. They have been placed now in nine different schools and we have more

applications for them than we can answer. The extension of this work is very important.

"We teach these people to read, and urge them to read. They are too poor to buy books. There are very few libraries in the state and almost none that are open to them. The danger to them from trashy papers and wood-pulp novels is becoming greater all the time. Anything we can do to form their taste for good reading and then to make this accessible to them is one of the greatest possible aids to them."

Harlem (N. Y.) L. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, '98.) The detailed record of the library work covers only the period from September, 1897, at which time it was changed from a subscription to a free library. Its circulation in the four months previous to that time was 5087; in the nine months succeeding it issued for home use 102,189 v. to 7029 borrowers. As soon as the library was made free the books were reclassified according to the D. C., with Cutter numbers. The large increase in circulation also made necessary the adoption of a new charging system, the Newark system with slight modifications being chosen, the installation of a separate delivery desk for children, and the increase of the staff; a beginning was also made in the line of work with the schools. From Oct. 1 to May 31 there were 1217 v. added; the total of volumes in the library is not stated. Much yet remains to be done to equip the library fully for its work as a free public library, such as the completion of accessioning, shelf-listing, etc., rearrangement of reference books, and other improvements; but an excellent beginning has been made, and the remarkable circulation of this first year reveals how wide a field it has before it. The short report is clear and interesting.

Menasha, Wis. Elisha D. Smith L. The beautiful little library building, given to Menasha by Elisha D. Smith, and described in the *L. J.* for December, 1897 (22:748), was dedicated on Oct. 21. The library was decorated with chrysanthemums, palms, and smilax, there was a large audience, and the exercises were divided into two sections, those of the afternoon being devoted principally to greetings from sister libraries in the Fox River Valley, and those of the evening to speeches from leading citizens. The afternoon meeting, which was held in the upper room of the library building, was especially interesting. The sister libraries responded promptly and warmly in addresses of unusual excellence. Among the speakers were Mrs. Morris, president of the state federation of women's clubs, and Miss L. E. Stearns, of the state library commission.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Hutchins broached his project of forming a Fox River Valley Library Association, and asked those in favor of it to remain to elect officers and draw up a constitution. The measure was unanimously approved, and the plan adopted. (See p. 621.)

The evening meeting was held in the opera house, which was well filled in spite of the rain.

The keys of the library were presented to the mayor by Mr. Smith in a brief speech. Addresses were made by the mayor, President Adams, of the state university, and others, and Mr. Hutchins closed the evening with a sketch of "The library of the future," which inspired all who heard it with the hope that the Elisha D. Smith Library might fulfil the destiny to which his optimism pointed the way.

New York City. Library appropriations. The board of estimate and apportionment has granted the following appropriations for library purposes for the year 1899: New York Free Circulating Library, \$82,000; Aguilar Free Library Society, \$41,500; Webster Free Library, \$3800; Cathedral Free Circulating Library, \$8800; Free Library of University Settlement, \$4000; Washington Heights Free Library, \$3900; Maimonides Free Library, \$9500; St. Agnes Free Library, \$5000; Y. W. C. A. Free Library, \$5300; Harlem Free Library, \$2400; General Soc. of M. & T. Free Library, \$5000; Tenement-house Chapter Library, \$700; Union for Christian Work, \$5000; Public Library, Brooklyn, \$40,000; New Utrecht Free Library, \$800; Fort Hamilton Free Library, \$800; Bay Ridge Free Library, \$1200; N. Y. F. C. L. for Blind, \$64; Long Island City Public Library, \$5000; Flushing Free Library, \$1800. This is a total of \$226,564, as against \$166,200 the year before, the increase being due chiefly to the inclusion of the Brooklyn libraries.

New York City. Lib. meeting of women's clubs. The second session of the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, held Nov. 1, was devoted to the discussion of "Free libraries." Mrs. Mary E. Craigie, of the Brooklyn Public Library, was chairman, and among those taking part in the program were Mrs. Hamilton Ward, of Allegheny County; Mrs. F. N. Doubleday, of Bay Ridge; Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the New York State Library; Miss M. W. Plummer, of the Pratt Institute, and Miss A. R. Hasse, of the New York Public Library.

N. Y. P. L. — Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. — (Rpt. 1897-98.) A clear, concise summary of the large activities of a busy year, which, however, have been rather in the direction of laying foundations for future work than in the production of immediate results. The accessions for the period numbered 27,869, of which 11,220 were gifts; the total available for public use is given as 425,066 v. and about 100,000 pm. The classification and rearrangement of the books on the shelves, in accordance with the new plan of relative location, has made steady progress, all the books at the Lenox branch, except the Stuart collection and several important classes at the Astor, having been completed. In the Astor 8000 feet of new shelving has been installed, and several of the special collections in both buildings have been rearranged. In the catalog department 51,415 v. and 45,087 pm. were cataloged, for which purpose there were written 225,664 cards and 26,660 slips for printing, from each of which slips five

cards were obtained. The cataloging work is very large, for it includes, in addition to current work, the recataloging of the old collections, of special collections, manuscripts, and maps, and indexing of periodicals. In the latter division the co-operative printed cards issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Section have furnished 1698 cards to the public catalog. In addition, the library has begun the indexing of about 260 journals and periodicals not included in the co-operative list.

The two buildings have been visited by 103,945 readers, of whom 81,643 were at the Astor and 22,502 at the Lenox, the daily average being 341. To them were issued at the Astor 284,464 v., of which 10% were in the department of American history, 8½% European history, 19% English and American literature, 18½% applied science, and at the Lenox 54,329 v., of which 63% were American history. "It has been found necessary to much reduce the number of alcove privileges, in part because of the considerable disturbance of the shelves which is going on in the process of reclassification, and in part because it has become necessary to fill the alcoves themselves with additional shelves to accommodate the volume accessions. In the course of the coming year it is probable that all the alcoves will be thus filled up with shelves, and that alcove privileges will have to be abolished until the new building is obtained. In the meantime, however, the seats in the reading-rooms have been numbered, and every effort is made to furnish books to inquirers on the system used in the reading-room of the British Museum. In the increasingly crowded condition of the shelves and alcoves, however, it is not possible to give as free access to the books in certain special departments as is desirable, and the resources of the library cannot be made fully available to searchers and special investigators until the new building is completed."

"A number of applications have been made to the library by women desirous of obtaining instruction in library work and methods, and especially in cataloging and classification. Within the last 18 months 30 persons thus applying have been received as pupils on presenting satisfactory evidence of general education and good character. As fast as vacancies have occurred these have been filled by selection from these pupils, the appointments being temporary only. In all 14 such appointments have been made, and the results have been very satisfactory. It is distinctly understood that when a person is accepted as a pupil no guarantee is given as to any appointment in the library."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The various contracts for work on the new building have been signed, and active progress is now being made. At a meeting of the trustees on Oct. 19, it was voted to make the contract for the six-story book-stack with the Westervelt Co., of New York, rescinding the prior contract with the Library Bureau, of Boston. This was owing to the action of the Library Bureau in declining to close the contract unless 10% was added to the original bid, the price of material having increased in con-

siderable the time between the receipt of their bid and its acceptance.

North Adams (Mass.) P. L. The Houghton Memorial Building, the new home of the public library, was informally opened on Oct. 18. There were no elaborate exercises, but the building was open for inspection only, its regular work beginning on the following day. It was visited by a large number of persons, who were received by the librarian and assistants. The remodelling of the building has been so admirably carried out that it is difficult to realize that it was not originally erected for its present use. The interior decorations and furnishings are harmonious and attractive, and the work and development of the library are adequately provided for.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. The third anniversary of founder's day was celebrated at the library on Nov. 3 before a large audience. The annual report of the library was presented by Samuel Harden Church, of the board of trustees, a short address was made by Mr. Carnegie, and other speeches were made. In the evening a concert was given in the music hall.

Portland (Ore.) L. A. The library has made a new departure in offering membership to all pupils of the high school, eighth and ninth grammar grades, and all pupils in private schools over 12 years of age at the reduced rate of \$1 per year.

Princeton Univ. L. The new building of Princeton University. (*In Scientific American*, Oct. 29, 1898. 79: 282-283) il. Chiefly devoted to the new library building.

Stonington, Ct. Plans are well assured for a new public library building to be erected in a park given to the city by a number of persons interested. About a year ago Erskine M. Phelps, of Chicago, proposed that citizens of Stonington raise the sum of \$10,000 to maintain a library building, which he would erect at a cost of \$6000. Work was begun and the sum of \$3300 was pledged. This was all that was done, however, and though the time in which to raise the money was extended, the fund did not grow. The plan is now revived by the conveyance to the city of ground for a public park, with the proviso that a library building be erected thereon. The sum of \$8000 will be given by Mr. Phelps and a like amount by S. D. Babcock. This, together with the amount raised in Stonington, will bring the fund up to nearly \$20,000. From this the sum of \$8000 to \$10,000 will be taken for the building, the remainder being used as an endowment fund, the interest from which will be used to maintain the building and to buy books.

Toledo (O.) P. L. On Oct. 12 the trustees decided to establish a children's room, and the rearrangement this addition will entail is already well under way.

Utah, Travelling librs. in. A report on the travelling library work conducted by the women's clubs of Utah was presented at the recent

club federation meeting. It was stated that three travelling libraries were in use, and that applications had been received from many sparsely settled districts. Two more libraries are to be established.

Washington, D. C. An explosion followed by fire caused much damage and threatened general destruction in the capitol on Nov. 6. The explosion occurred directly under the Supreme Court room which was badly wrecked. The file-room, in which the official records and documents were stored, suffered severely, and the extent of the loss has not yet been fully stated. The Law Library was damaged by smoke, fire, and water, but the loss is not serious. It is estimated at about \$1500, and the books injured were chiefly text-books and commentaries which can be easily replaced. The valuable Toner collection and the more important sections of the library were unharmed.

Wells, Fargo Express Co. libraries. The superintendent of the circulating libraries conducted by the Wells, Fargo Company has made the following report: "Our employees' library association was organized last June. We now have a membership of 200, and some 800 volumes for circulation; besides, we carry a large line of periodicals and weeklies, which we also allow members of this association to draw in addition to books.

"This company has several library associations in the different departments—the Atlantic Department Library Association is at New York, the Central Department Library Association at Kansas City, the Pacific Library Association at San Francisco, and the Northwestern Library Association at Chicago. All except the San Francisco concern have been organized quite recently. That association has proved such a success and benefit to the employees of the Pacific Coast that we have deemed it advisable to push a good thing along, thus establishing libraries at Kansas City, Chicago, and New York, to be controlled by the employees, and thus far we have met with better success than anticipated. Our company is generous in furnishing the choicest rooms for library purposes, heating and lighting same, and occasionally wiping out any deficit that may exist when dues assessed are not sufficient to meet the obligations in keeping up with the required standard.

"Active membership is confined to employees of the company, although we have some friends of the association, thus lending a helping hand in the good work; besides the dues assessed we have received from our own employees and outsiders a liberal contribution of good books; thus, so far as the association is concerned we are bound to succeed with a most creditable circulating library."

Westchester, Pa. Bayard Taylor Memorial L. At the annual meeting held Oct. 8 the librarian submitted the following statistics for the year: Added 138; total not stated. Issued 7186 (fict. 47.79; juv. fict. 52.21); reading-room attendance 5682; ref. attendance 541. New registration 177; total 764.

Winthrop (Mass.) P. L. (13th rpt. — year ending Jan. 1, '98.) Added 709; total 4875. Issued 19,412 (fict. 14,025. Cards in use 1092. Receipts \$1380.13; expenses \$1378.43.

The trustees report at length upon the new building, so long needed, which has been made possible by the gift of \$10,000 from Mrs. Morrill Frost for a library building, to be called the Frost Free Library, in memory of her husband. The gift was made on condition that \$10,000 additional be raised, thus giving \$20,000 for the purpose. A printed catalog was issued during the year, and a number of gifts of books were received.

In the *Winthrop Visitor* of Oct. 14 the library building, now in course of construction, is described at length. It consists of a main building 70 x 30, fronting on the city park, and a rear stack building 40 x 27½. The style chosen is simple and classic. The entrance is from the park into an outer vestibule opening into an inner hall, and thence into the delivery room, 22 x 27½, which is separated by columns from the general reading-room on the right and the children's room on the left. All are well lighted, and the two latter rooms will be fitted with handsome fireplaces and open shelves. The reference-room, at the front of the building, is entered through the children's room. The stack, which opens by an archway from the delivery room, has a present book capacity of 11,000 v., with provision for a gallery holding 13,000 v., to be erected if needed. At the rear of the stack is the trustees' room, 10½ x 14½, and the librarian's office, 7 x 10½. The second floor is reached by two stairways from the delivery room, and provides three rooms for exhibition, lecture, or other purposes. In the basement is an unpacking room, bicycle store room, and the usual heating and lighting apparatus, etc. It is hoped that the building may be dedicated in April of next year.

FOREIGN.

British Museum L. The annual "return" of the museum for the year ending March 31, 1898, is, as usual, an interesting review of the work and accessions of the twelvemonth. The reading-room was visited by 188,628 students, "a diminution by 2735 on the number of 1896, which had declined from the totals of previous years"; to them 1,419,159 v. were issued, as against 1,428,535 in 1896. The additions number 26,929 v. and pm., 64,285 parts of volumes or serials, 1166 maps, 4922 pieces of music, 3315 newspapers (comprising 209,752 single nos.), and 3492 miscellaneous items. Accessions of special interest are Caxton's "Doctrinal of sapience" and Chaucer's "Troilus and Creyside," from the Ashburnham library, the Malermi Bible, Venice, 1490, and a fine vellum copy of the decretals of Boniface VIII.

In the cataloging department 42,828 titles have been written, 29,677 being for the general catalog, 2687 for the map catalog, and 10,464 for the music catalog.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt., 1897-98.) Added 4421; total, 88,405, of which 31,500 are in the ref. lib. and 24,311 in the branches and

police dept. Total issue, 411,157 (fict., 56.52). Total attendance, 2,255,966. No. cardholders, "about 10,000."

St. Petersburg. Imperial L. Leo Wiener, in his "Notes on Russia" contributed to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, says: "The further east one proceeds the less accessible do the libraries become, and in St. Petersburg it would take as many months to get at the books one needs as it would take days at Harvard or the Boston Public Library. My work there was in the Oriental department, which is under the supervision of Professor Harkavy. It was only by his special courtesy that the catalog could be inspected, for it was his vacation and no one else connected with the institution can grant access to it. The catalog, what there is of it, is written on bits of paper, and is arranged in alphabetical order of the first word in the title-page—a most satanic invention. After great waste of time a few books were selected for closer inspection, but in the absence of Professor Harkavy they could not be shown, as no one besides him knows where they are to be found."

Univ. of Basle L. In his report for the year 1897 Prof. Bernouille refers to the establishment of the library in its new building as resulting in an unprecedented growth in all directions. A bequest of over 50,000 fr. was received from Herr Georg Furstemberger-Vischer. There were added to the library 1082 v., and 6122 pm., of which 1244 v. were purchased. The new reading-room was visited by 9377 persons, who used 12,992 v.; 12,319 v. were drawn for home use in Basle by 690 borrowers, and 113 persons from the suburbs borrowed 386 v. The exhibition-room of the library was opened on Sunday mornings, and the auditorium has been much used by the professors. The library staff is insufficient and, despite the gratifying development of the year and the various gifts, the financial accounts reveal a deficit which must result in a reduction of the book purchases.

Gifts and Bequests.

Auburn, N. Y. Case L. At a trustees' meeting held on Oct. 11 announcement was made of the gift of railway stock amounting to \$2000 made to the library by Willard E. Case, of Auburn, on condition that the interest of the sum be applied to the purchase of books dealing with electricity and chemistry, the collection to be known as the "Case library of electricity and chemistry," and to be kept in a separate case.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. The library has received several notable gifts within the past six months. Perhaps the most important is that made by James H. Bell, of Brooklyn, who has presented his entire collection of books, including walnut book-cases, library tables, and other furniture, to the Brooklyn Library. The acquisition of this valuable library and the compilation of the unique and elaborate catalog, in

69 volumes, which accompanies it, have given Mr. Bell pleasant and congenial occupation for a large portion of his time during the past 40 years. The collection contains many books of value and many that are now difficult to obtain, and the catalog is the only work of the kind to be found anywhere. The arrangement is in one alphabet, by author, title, and subject, and under the subject entries great care has been taken to give references to special articles in comprehensive works. The catalog is moreover reinforced and enriched by the interleaving of special articles and of portraits and illustrations explanatory of and in addition to the entries as given. The collection comprises over 10,000 volumes and contains works in nearly every class of literature. The largest number of books in any one class is that of travel, which has 1486 volumes. Biography comes next, 1160 volumes. Then history, 1012 volumes; theology, 837 volumes; fiction, 627 volumes; magazines (bound volumes), 706 volumes; literary history, 625 volumes; general works in sets, 484 volumes, etc. The whole has been arranged by itself and occupies an entire floor of the library's side building, No. 193 Montague street. The books are to be used on the premises only, and the rooms have been fitted up with electric light and other conveniences which make them a pleasant place for study and quiet reading. The library has also realized on the bequest of valuable property left to it, in connection with other institutions, by the late Samuel Bowne Duryea, of Brooklyn, and giving between \$3000 and \$4000 to each legatee. It has also received a bequest of \$1000 from the late Edwin Baker, of Brooklyn.

Webster City, Ia. Kendall Young L. The library has received from Charles Aldrich, a veteran journalist of Hamilton County, Iowa a gift of about 300 v., largely devoted to ornithology.

Practical Notes.

TEMPORARY BINDERS. The binding devices made by William Feldman, 90 Market Street, Chicago, and known as the "Chicago self-binder" and the "Chicago holder," are simple and practical, and excellently adapted for library use. The "holder" is for single copies of magazines, which are kept in place by a flat steel strip which is slipped in the middle of the magazine and fastened by a spring at top and bottom to a light steel rod, which in turn is attached by a simple fastener to the side covers. A centre-pin holds the magazine firmly in its place. The "self-binder" is arranged for a file of six magazines, each being held separately. It is somewhat on the style of the "holder," having light steel strips with centre-pins, which are passed between the leaves in the middle of each magazine and held in place at each end against wooden stubs; it permits of the easy insertion or removal of separate magazines, and as the stubs are equipped with springs the plan allows each magazine to open smoothly and flatly.

Librarians.

BURCHARD, Edward L., formerly librarian of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, has been appointed chief of the library and archives division of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Competitive examinations for this position were held last July under the U. S. Civil Service Commission in all of the principal cities, and the appointment was made in accordance with its rules. Mr. Burchard's connection with the Field Museum of Chicago lasted for three years, and he was at one time secretary of the Chicago Library Club.

DANFORTH, George F., formerly of Cornell University Library, has been appointed librarian of Indiana University, succeeding A. V. Babine, who has gone to Leland Stanford, Jr., University Library.

DAVIS-WATKINS. Miss Evelyn M. Watkins, of the New York State Library School, 1890-92, was married October 20, 1898, to Claude B. Davis, of Chicago.

GIBSON, Miss Irene, of the New York State Library School, 1892-93, has been appointed assistant in the Washington (D. C.) Free Public Library.

HUDSON, Miss Cornelia, graduate of the Amherst Summer School, class of '98, has been appointed assistant in the Library of Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. City.

HUNT, Miss Clara W., graduate of the New York State Library School, class of '98, entered Oct. 1 upon the duties of assistant in the reference department of the Newark (N. J.) Public Library. She will have an opportunity to develop the children's work and will have charge of the children's room in the new building.

LANE, Lucius Page, of the New York State Library School, class of '99, has been appointed to a position in the service of the Boston Public Library, as an assistant in the statistical department, under Mr. Worthington C. Ford.

LEACH, Miss May H., cataloger of the Ilion (N. Y.) Free Public Library, is engaged in preparing a card catalog for the new Public Library at Fulton, N. Y., which is to be formally opened in November.

OSBORNE, Miss Selma, librarian-in-charge of the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, died on Sept. 25. Miss Osborne had been connected with the library since June, 1890. On the establishment of the Bloomingdale branch in 1896 she was put at its head, and she took a foremost part, by her intelligent devotion to the work, in placing the branch in the flourishing position that it now occupies. Her death occurred just as the branch was preparing to move into its new building, in the planning of which she had taken a deep interest.

TEGGART, Frederick J., assistant librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, was on Nov. 1 elected librarian of the Mechanics' Institute Library, of San Francisco, succeeding the late A. M. Jellison. Mr. Teggart is an enthusiastic

and enterprising worker, whose contributions to library literature are familiar to readers of the *Nation*, the *JOURNAL*, and other bibliographical periodicals, and his entrance into a new field of activity, at the head of a flourishing subscription library with a membership of over 4500 members, opens for him opportunities of wide usefulness.

THORNE, Miss Elizabeth G., has been appointed librarian of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) Free Library, and not assistant, as was stated in the last issue of the *JOURNAL*. Miss M. K. Newman, the former librarian, has been appointed assistant librarian.

WARD, Langdon L., has been appointed supervisor of branches of the Boston Public Library, succeeding H. C. Wellman.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK Co.'s *Bulletin of Bibliography* for October contains an interesting "Reading list on library buildings," compiled by Louise B. Krause; the second part of Thorvald Solberg's list of "Authors of anonymous articles indexed in Poole," and part 7 of Miss Tucker's "List of books first published in periodicals." Miss Krause's list is also issued in separate pamphlet form as "*Bulletin of Bibliography* pamphlets, no. 5," at 25 c.

The BOSTON P. L. *Bulletin* for November contains a list of the Codman collection of books on landscape gardening.

BROWN, James D. Adjustable classification for libraries, with index; abstracted from "Manual of library classification." London, Library Supply Co., 1898. 66 p. (interleaved) D. 12. 6d. net.

A reprint of the second part of Mr. Brown's "Manual of classification," issued in convenient form, with paper covers, and interleaved for annotation.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L. Finding list of history, travel, political science, geography, anthropology. Buffalo, October, 1898. 4+224 p. O. 25 c.

An excellent classed list, prefaced by table of contents and followed by subject index.

CARNEGIE F. L., *Braddock, Pa.* Semi-annual bulletin, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898. 24 p. O.

HALSEY, F. A. The card index system of filing notes and clippings. (*In American Machinist*, Oct. 27, 1898. 21: 797-799) il. Enumerates 12 advantages of this system of filing.

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains reference list no. 36 on the Philippine Islands.

The NEW HAVEN (Cx.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a short reference list on Bismarck.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, Sydney. Guide to the system of cataloging of the reference library; with regulations for visitors, hints to readers and students, rules for cataloging, and subject headings used in the dictionary index. 3d ed., July, 1898. Sydney, 1898. 60+228 p. 1. O.

The first edition was noticed in L. J. for April, 1896, (21:169.) In the present edition the class guide to the reference shelves has been omitted, and the outline of the classification is given in condensed form. It is, in fact, an exposition of the new dictionary index now in process, containing a detailed presentation of the "rules for cataloging" adopted, the "headings for use in the author catalog," "specimens of type and methods to be employed in the index," and the "classes, subclasses, sections, and subject headings used in the dictionary index to the author catalog." These are all printed on one side of the page, and in one column of a two-column page, the blank column serving for additions or changes. The volume will be interesting and suggestive to catalogers.

The N. Y. P. L. *Bulletin* for October is chiefly given up to the director's report for the year 1897-98, which is noted elsewhere. It also continues the catalog of documents, etc., relating to the signers of the Declaration of Independence, contained in the Emmet collection.

OFFICE INTERNATIONALE DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Manuel de la classification bibliographique decimale: exposé et règles. Bruxelles, 1898. 80 p. O. (Publications de l'Office Internat. de Bibl., no. 20.) 2 fr.

A full and interesting exposition and analysis of the D. C., emphasizing its adaptability for an international classification. Among the advantages noted are its proved value and the practical use it has received; its combination, by means of the class division and the index, of the advantages of alphabetic and subject classification; the brevity and lucidity of its class numbers; its adaptability to indefinite extension and subdivision; and its already well organized and stable arrangement. Its encyclopaedic character is reviewed, and the practicability of combining it with other existing classifications is urged. The system itself is explained in detail, with numerous examples, and with tables illustrating country and language subdivisions.

The OSTERHOUT F. L. (*Wilkesbarre, Pa.*) *Bulletin* for October has a short reference list on the Hawaiian Islands.

PROCTOR, Robert. An index to the early printed books in the British Museum. Part 3, Switzerland. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1898. 8°.

The PROVIDENCE P. L. *Bulletin* for October, 1898, contains reference list no. 62 on "Mod-

ern Egypt and Great Britain in the Nile region." Another interesting feature of the number is the suggestive list of "subjects for school essays," with bibliographical references.

The SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for October contains a short reference list on China.

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.) P. L. Reading list for pupils of the first, second, and third grades. 20 p. T.

This list, prepared by the library staff, assisted by nine teachers, representing the three grades of the public schools for which it is intended, is a practical example of co-operation between library and schools. The selection is well rounded, covering a broad range in an interesting manner. Titles are arranged in class grouping, but without headings, a plan that is rather confusing. Elaborate class headings are probably out of place in a list of this sort, but such headings as "Plants and animals," "Hero tales," etc., are simple enough to be quickly understood and effectively indicate class divisions.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN are the American agents for the monthly publication *Science Abstracts*, in which periodical articles dealing with physics and electrical engineering are summarized and indexed. The publication is, in fact, a monthly review and index of current periodical literature in these fields. It includes society publications, transactions, etc., as well as regular periodicals, and should be especially useful to librarians as giving in compact and practical form material that could be obtained separately only by close research and at considerable expense.

SWEDEN. Kongl. Bibliotekets handlingar 20. Arsberättelse för år 1897. Katalog öfver K. Bibliotekets fornisländska och fornnorska handskrifter II. Stockholm, 1898. 192 p. O.

WILMINGTON (Del.) INSTITUTE F. L. Handbook no. 4: A classified list of selected books for young people. 36 p. Tt.

There are short annotations when required.

WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOC., Madison. Annotated catalogue of Wisconsin newspapers in the library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (corrected to Jan. 1, 1896); prepared under the editorial direction of R. G. Thwaites, secretary, and I. S. Bradley, librarian, by Emma Helen Blair. Madison, 1896 [1898.] 94+208 p. O.

This is a "Wisconsin separate" from the long-expected general catalog of newspapers, which, it is announced, will appear at the close of the present year. While full notice should be deferred for the complete work, it must be said that the section here presented is a remarkable example of the minute historical detail with which this catalog has been worked

out. For every journal listed there is a chronological historical record, giving date of establishment, successive editors, changes in form, name, and politics, and similar data; so that the Wisconsin section is, indeed, a history of the Wisconsin press as well as a list of Wisconsin newspapers. The development of this plan in the large field covered by the general catalog should be most interesting, and the appearance of the complete work will be awaited with interest.

FULL NAMES.

The late W. A. Alcott's name appears in Adams's *American Authors* and in almost all library catalogs as William Alexander. His son says the name should be William Andrus Alcott.

C. K. BOLTON.

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

Coffin, G: Mathewes (Handbook for bank officers);

Foote, Warren Matthews (A complete catalog of minerals);

Noyes, Arthur Amos and Mulliken, S: Parsons (Laboratory experiments on the class reactions and identifications of organic substances);

Willoughby, C: Clark (Prehistoric burial places in Maine).

The following are supplied by the John Crerar Library, Chicago:

Earhart, J: Franklin (The harmonizer);

Grover, Preston H: (Corporation book-keeping in a nutshell);

Heller, Edwin Abeles (Essentials of materia medica, pharmacy and prescription writing);

Hodges, Lawrence Kaye (Mining in the Pacific Northwest);

Kutchin, Howard Malcolm (Report on the salmon fisheries of Alaska);

Lloyd, Alfred H: (Dynamic idealism).

Bibliography.

BANKRUPTCY. Senate document no. 237 of the 54th Congress, 1st session ("The Torrey bankruptcy bill"), contains (p. 243-244) a useful list of references to bills, documents, reports, etc., relating to bankruptcy legislation.

BROWN UNIVERSITY. Bibliography, 1756-1898; issued by the librarian. Providence, R. I., 1898. 2+20 p. O.

A welcome addition to the scanty list of society and university bibliographies. A classed list, including publications of and regarding departments, officers, and students; publications of alumni are not given, the list being confined to university limits.

FRENCH REVOLUTION. Hazen, C: D. Contemporary American opinion of the French Revolution. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1897. 10 + 315 p. O. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies, extra v. 16.) \$2.
Contains an eight-page bibliography.

GEOLOGY. Weeks, F: Boughton. Bibliography and index of North American geology, paleontology, petrology, and mineralogy for the year 1896. (U. S. Geol. Survey bulletin, no. 149.) Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1897 [1898.] 152 + 10 p. O.

JOHNSTON, Richard Malcolm. Weeks, Stephen B. Richard Malcolm Johnston. Pt. 2: bibliography. (In *Publications of the Southern History Association*, Oct., 1898. 2: 318-327.) This annotated bibliography includes 168 items.

MANUAL TRAINING. Librarians, and those who have to do with manual training schools, may be interested in a list of 46 German publications on the subject of manual training in its general and economic aspect, its history and its relation to the public schools, which is to be found in no. 34, vol. 27 (Aug. 25, 1898) of the *Pädagogische Zeitung*. The same article also gives by title the papers on that subject read before six congresses which were held in German cities from 1889 to 1896. — *Nation*, Oct. 13.

ORATORS AND ORATORY. Ringwalt, Ralph Curtis, ed. Modern American oratory: seven representative orations; with notes and an essay on the theory of oratory. N. Y. Holt, 1898. 333 p. 12°.

Contains a 4-page bibliography of orators and oratory.

PHILLIPS, P. Lee. Guiana and Venezuela cartography: from the annual report of the the American Historical Association, 1897. Wash., Gov. Print. Office, 1898. O. p. 681-776.

This reprint contains the material prepared for the use of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, supplemented by later additions. It is a chronological list, prefaced by an index of authors and dates, and it forms a comprehensive and careful record of a section of the difficult cartography of South America.

RANKE. "A contribution toward a bibliography of Leopold Ranke," by William Price, appears in vol. 1 of the last annual report of the American Historical Association (p. 1263).

RENOUARD, Ph. Imprimeurs parisiens, libraires, fondateurs de caractères et correcteurs d'imprimerie depuis l'introduction de l'imprimerie à Paris (1470) jusqu'à la fin du XVI siècle: leurs adresses, marques, enseignes, dates d'exercice, etc. Paris, Claudin, 1898. 16 + 483 p., avec grav. et plan. 8°. 12 fr.

SPANISH LITERATURE. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James. A history of Spanish literature. D. Appleton, 1898. 9 + 423 p. (Literatures of the world.) D. \$1.50.

Contains 14 pages of helpful bibliographical notes.

STOMACH. Hemmeter, John C. *Diseases of the stomach.* Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1897. 788 p. 8°.

Many of the chapters are followed by extensive bibliographies. For example, there are 36 titles on the technics of the stomach-tube, 72 on acute and chronic gastritis, 114 on ulcer of the stomach, 83 on cancer of the stomach, 134 on nervous diseases of the stomach, etc., etc.

WAGE STATISTICS. Hopkinson, Miss A., and Bowley, A. L. *Bibliography of wage statistics in the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century.* (*In The Economic Review*, Oct. 15, 1898. 8:504-520.)

Annotated and classified as follows: 1. Books arranged alphabetically according to names of authors; 2. Parliamentary publications in chronological order; 3. Pamphlets, periodicals, and other writings, classified according to trade; 4. Newspapers, etc.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

THE publishers of "Miss Toosey's mission" and its successors have recently written to an inquiring librarian: "While we can assure you that Mr. Allibone is in error in stating that the author of 'Miss Toosey's mission' is Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Meade Smith, we must also state that it is the author's wish that the name be unknown, and we cannot, therefore, give you any information. Yours truly,

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"E. WERNER" is the name under which Elisabeth Birstenbinder has published a number of well-known novels, most of which have been translated into English. Cushing, in his first series of "Initials and pseudonyms," p. 305, gives the name of the pseudonym as Ernst Werner. We have before us a copy of "Adlerflug," in German, on the title-page of which the name is Elisabeth Werner. It is also given as Elisabeth in Heinsius's "Allgemeines Bücher-Lexicon," 1885-88, (part 2, p. 848). S: H. R.

THE following are from the "Catalogue of title-entries of books," issued from the office of the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress.

Carter, Nicholas, *pseud.* of John Russell Coryell. "The man from India." 16:532 (Ag. 31);

Hamong, Count de, *pseud.* of Leigh Warner, "The hand of fate; or, a study of destiny." 16:243 (Ag. 3);

Olmis, Elizabeth, *pseud.* of Annie Elizabeth Loomis, "Theodora and other stories." 16:535 (Ag. 31);

Vechton, Barbara, *pseud.* of Lyda Farrington Krausé, "A lovable crank." 16:470 (Ag. 24);

"Analogy," "Grub-ax," "Pump," etc., [anon.] are by J: H. Nichols. 16:329 (Ag. 10);

"The king's message," by the author of "Our family ways," in collaboration with Grace H. Peirce, is by Sister Katherine Edith and Grace H. Pierce. 16:470 (Ag. 24);

Humors and Blanders.

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—A son of the Fatherland reported his change of residence at the delivery-desk as follows:

"Mees, I used to leef on dish here cart. Now I leef on dish here schlip."

THE attendant in charge of the reading-room, after repeatedly cautioning a half-dozen urchins of some six years about making too much noise, was finally obliged to send them out. On her way home from the library the little fellows followed her, marching in lock-step to these words:

"There goes the lady of the reading-room—what—chased—us—out!"

A PHILADELPHIA catalog, whose compiler must have been more interested in current events than in his task, offers for sale "Intrigues of the Queen of Spain with McKinley, the Prince of Peace, Boston, 1899." How Godoy should become McKinley, or McKinley should become the Prince of Peace, is a problem for psychologists. —*The Nation*.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT (*to visitor who is wandering about in a puzzled manner*)—Can I help you? Are you looking for anything special?

VISITOR (*absently*)—No, thank you; I was only looking for my wife.

EVEN "the ancients" were not of one mind as regards the rights of a librarian to exercise a censorship over the library intrusted to his care.

Isidorus of Pergamum, the orator, says that Athenodorus Cordylion, the Stoic, who was the librarian at Pergamum, removed all the unbecoming doctrines and assertions of the Stoics from the copies of their books in the library.

As a warning to censors, he adds that when the practice of Athenodorus was discovered "he was placed in a situation of great danger!"

FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

LIBRARIANS are expected to supply much abstruse information, but perhaps the most guileless of appeals for help was that received recently by the librarian of a large Western library, to whom a gentleman from Podunk Landing wrote: "May I thank you for a list of books or pamphlets bearing on the events of the present century, with name of publication, name of publisher, pages of book and price? I will gladly pay the cost of preparing such a list, which I presume is not large."

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BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. First series, 1825-28, 4 vols. New series, 1829-40, vols. 1-12, half calf and cloth. 1841 (lacks April), 1842 (lacks July), 1854, 1855 (lacks April), 1856-1861, in numbers complete, and several odd numbers.

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